

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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ILICHEV ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE PLENARY MEETING

PM151631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Following the Spirit of Helsinki: The Soviet Delegation's Realistic Stance"]

[Text] Madrid, 13 Mar -- At the suggestion of the delegations of the neutral and nonaligned countries, a recess has been declared until November this year in the work of the Madrid meeting. An understanding has been reached that the basis of future work after the resumption of the meeting will be the draft final document, submitted by the delegations of the neutral and nonaligned countries at the end of last year.

Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR and leader of the Soviet delegation, addressed a plenary session of the Madrid meeting. The Soviet spokesman gave an appraisal of the situation at the meeting and stated the position of the Soviet delegation both at the Madrid meeting as a whole and at its latest stage.

The latest stage of our work, according to our profound conviction, which is shared by many other delegations, could well have become the concluding stage. There were all the necessary conditions for this outcome of our meeting but, for reasons which did not depend on the Soviet delegation, they were not used.

It would be just to say that that was a stage of missed opportunities. The delegation of the Soviet Union jointly with many other delegations, despite deliberately created difficulties and complexities, was doing everything possible for the Madrid forum to achieve effective results which would meet the vital interests and aspirations of all the peoples of Europe. This is our firm and principled line and our consistent course. It stems from the very foundations of the peace foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

It was with this clear intention that we arrived in Madrid eighteen months ago, and it was that line that we have been maintaining throughout the duration of the Madrid meeting. No external factors of temporary character can shake our position.

The Soviet delegation has stated its sincere readiness to work fruitfully and in a business-like manner, without sparing time or effort, before the beginning of the current stage of the meeting as well. We expressed the conviction that agreement on all the sections of the Final Act, primarily on the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe, would be a major step towards strengthening European security. We have also stated that the draft final document could and must become a good basis for achieving such an agreement.

That draft, although not perfect in every aspect, opened a realistic prospect -- of course, given the political will of all the delegations of the participating countries -- for bringing the meeting to a successful completion within the timeframe established by the decision of all the participants in the meeting late last year.

Up to the very end, the Soviet delegation held true to its position. We acted energetically, making use of all the forms of work available -- plenary meetings, unofficial meetings of heads of delegations, the meetings of the drafting group, and multilateral and bilateral unofficial contacts in order to block the road of confrontation, to create a favourable atmosphere for work and to bring closer the moment awaited by all of us, when the last period [i.e. punctuation mark] has been agreed upon and set down in the final document.

We note with satisfaction that the efforts and the constructive line of the Soviet delegation found a ready response from those delegations which showed a genuine concern for the destinies of peace and cooperation in Europe.

Leonid Ilichev then spoke about the causes which made it impossible to complete the work of the meeting at the present stage.

It has proved impossible, he said, to achieve any positive results because of the obstructionist position taken, above all, by the U.S. delegation and those of its NATO allies. Their designs and intentions were clear from the very first days following the resumption of the meeting. These were at variance with the tasks of the Madrid forum, while those delegations' actions were aimed at disrupting the meeting and thus eroding the entire European process. Blocked was adoption of a decision on one of the most important questions — that of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament, which clearly does not fit in the military-strategic course of the U.S. administration.

Instead of a businesslike and constructive discussion of the outstanding questions, one attempt was made after another to make the Madrid meeting into some kind of a trial of sovereign states, an instrument for open interference in their internal affairs.

The "conspiracy of silence" by a group of NATO countries' delegations has deprived the meeting of the possibility for a broad and specific work on a final document.

We cannot help drawing attention to one circumstance, the Soviet spokesman continued. Here those same delegations which have been particularly active in hampering progress today are actually trying to make preliminary conditions for the continuation of our work tomorrow. The Soviet delegation would like to stress that there are no, nor can there be any preliminary conditions for the continuation of constructive work at the Madrid meeting. The procedure for doing business at the meeting have been set by its agenda: It is the "drafting of the final documents." It is this, and this alone, that is the point of departure for all those interested in the development of the European process and in the return of the Madrid meeting to the path of truly businesslike work, the only rational path that can lead to positive results at the meeting.

The Soviet spokesman sharply criticized the demagogical and provocative address of the U.S. delegate which contained rabid slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and its domestic and foreign policies.

The entire course of the Madrid meeting, Leonid Ilichev said in conclusion, has confirmed in the best possible way the viability and effectiveness of the principles and provisions of the Final Act, and its ability to withstand blows deliberately dealt at it both from without and from within. The Final Act, which Leonid Brezhnev, our head of state, once compared to an effective wave-breaker in the way of the factors eroding the foundations of detente, is a document of intransient significance and has a long life ahead whatever attempts are made to subvert its provisions and principles.

The spirit of Helsinki is living on and we believe that no one will be able to kill it. The peoples of Europe are daily proving their indomitable striving for peace and detente as the only acceptable way for the development of international relations.

It is with this conviction that the Soviet delegation will continue to honestly and constructively work in good faith for the sake of the most sacred thing for everyone, peace and happiness on Earth.

SOVIET CSCE DELEGATION ATTACKS U.S. POSITION

LD122202 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 12 Mar TASS -- The press group with the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting today circulated the following statement for the press among local and foreign journalists:

By the beginning of the present phase of the Madrid meeting there were all the necessary prerequisites for the successful completion of the meeting by adopting a substantial and balanced final document. However, despite all the efforts of the Soviet delegation and of a number of other delegations, they were not actualized. The Soviet delegation regards this stage of the Madrid meeting as a stage of missed opportunities.

Damage has been done to the Madrid meetings as a component of the all-European process which is an instrument of detente and of strengthening the security of the participating states, and to expansion of multi-aspect cooperation between states.

Dishonest attempts are being made lately on the part of individual delegations to distort the true state of affairs and evade responsibility for the straining of the atmosphere at the meeting and to lay the blame on other delegations. We censure such clumsy stratagems. Their meaning is perfectly clear -- to delude the public opinion. Everybody knows who fanned the Madrid meeting and who is responsible for that. This is first of all the U.S. delegation and the delegations of those NATO countries which supported its destructive, obstructionist course.

The U.S. delegation officially and overtly boycotted the work on the text of a final document in a drafting group. Moreover, it made it clear that it would change its approach to the Madrid meeting only provided some participating states follow its recommendations as to what domestic and foreign policy they should pursue.

This is a prospectless way. It leads the Madrid meeting only into a deadlock and threatens to destroy everything positive that has been achieved as a result of the Helsinki conference and after it.

But there is another, the only rational way -- the way of dialogue, the way of search for mutually acceptable solutions not detrimental to any country participating in the Madrid meeting. We are for this way. There is no reasonable alternative to such way. To reject this is to embark on the cold-war path, the path of destroying everything positive that has been achieved over the years of detente, over the years of the existence of the process started in Helsinki.

We are confident that there are no peoples either in Europe or outside it who would be satisfied with such an alternative, and this means to go persistently and patiently, without losing the perspective and without losing heart, along the lines of negotiations and dialogue, go to the goal which we set ourselves in 1975 in Helsinki: To strengthen security and cooperation among the peoples of European countries.

VIKTOROV CONTRASTS EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT PLANS

PM151603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by P. Viktorov: "Disarmament or 'Arms Upgrading'?"]

[Text] The Soviet peace initiatives expounded by L.I. Brezhnev in conversation with representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament and then put forward in Geneva at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe met with the approval of the broad world public. They are being carefully studied by statesmen and politicians and were an additional incentive in the peoples' struggle against imperialist forces" attempts to impose on the world a dangerous new lap of the nuclear arms race.

Comparing the Soviet plan for nuclear disarmament in Europe with President R. Reagan's so-called "zero option," international commentators note that the USSR has displayed a desire to make the Geneva talks purposive and constructive and has taken a major step in the direction of solving one of today's most acute problems.

The U.S. approach, however, presupposes talks which would lead to a limitation of the other side's arms without affecting its own armaments. Washington wants only those armaments whose limitation or liquidation would benefit the United States and NATO to come under scrutiny.

President Reagan's "zero option" is a graphic example of this selective approach to what armaments are subject to limitation. The openly declared purpose of it is to liquidate medium-range missiles. But the United States has no medium-range missiles on the European Continent. Its forward-based forces in Europe include such medium-range nuclear forces as F-111, FB-111 and F-4 carrier aircraft and aircraft on board U.S. aircraft carriers in sea and ocean waters washing Europe's shores. Britain and France, however, do have their own medium-range nuclear missiles. But the United States refuses to bring them into the talks. Consequently, all we are effectively talking about is the Soviet missiles which, in Europe, counterbalance more than one-half of the NATO medium-range facilities opposing them.

In conditions of approximate equality of medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe (USSR -- 975, NATO -- 986 delivery vehicles), in accordance with the U.S. proposal the Soviet Union would dismantle 496 missiles in the European part of the country. By keeping all its medium-range facilities (more than 720 U.S. carrier aircraft and around 270 British and French missiles and aircraft), NATO would have twice as many nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. And since NATO already has a 50-percent superiority over the USSR in terms of the number of nuclear warheads carried by these facilities, this would become a threefold advantage following the unilateral reduction of Soviet missiles.

Thus, the express purpose of the Reagan plan is to achieve unilateral Soviet disarmament without NATO's corresponding armaments being affected at all. It is a manifestation of overt blackmail against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. Washington's position is basically as follows: Either accept our "option," along with NATO's twofold superiority in medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles and threefold superiority in terms of warheads, or the United States will deploy around 600 more medium-range missiles in Europe. Obviously, in either case the result would be a dramatic disruption of the established military equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, between the USSR and the United States.

Even the U.S. paper the New York TIMES was forced to admit that. Reagan's proposal, it noted, demands "a limitation of existing Soviet nuclear weapons which would not be accompanied by a similar reduction of our own nuclear potential. This proposal is unfair."

The very fact of the submission of Reagan's "zero option," which envisages a reduction only in Soviet medium-range missiles while refusing to hold talks on the reduction of the opposing nuclear facilities, is without precedent in the practice of relations between equal sides. But that is not all. The West avoids mentioning the fact that the question of nuclear arms in Europe has different significance for the sides. For the USSR the U.S. medium-range nuclear facilities which it is planned to deploy in European NATO countries constitute an additional strategic threat -- they are intended for and capable of reaching targets on the USSR's territory. For the Americans, Soviet medium-range missiles constitute no such threat -- they are on the Soviet Union's territory and cannot reach U.S. territory.

In these conditions the USSR's agreement to hold talks on limiting medium-range nuclear facilities without raising the question of the complete elimination of all U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in Europe is in itself an act of good will dictated by the desire to lessen the threat of war and curb the arms race. But that does not mean that the Soviet Union will enter into an agreement detrimental to the security of our country and our allies. The Soviet leaders have repeatedly declared that Washington may as well give up hope of securing unilateral advantages.

Guided by the principle of equality and identical security, the Soviet Union has put forward a clear, specific program for Europe's nuclear disarmament. It has expressed readiness to reach agreement now on the complete renunciation by both sides of all types of medium-range weapons targeted on sites in Europe, and, moreover, on completely ridding the continent of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical.

If the NATO countries agreed to a real "zero solution," like this, the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world would be placed on a firm footing. But the West is obviously not ready for such a radical solution. In these conditions the USSR has proposed, as a first step, the reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments by two-thirds or even more. Specifically, it is proposed that each of the sides in Europe (that is, the USSR and NATO) should have no more than 300 medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles by 1990. Such a reduction could be carried out in stages. For instance, the level could be reduced to 600 delivery vehicles by 1985.

With a view to increasing mutual confidence and creating the conditions for the attainment of agreement, the Soviet side has proposed refraining from deployment new medium-range nuclear arms in the European region while the talks are in progress, and imposing a quantitative and qualitative freeze on those already deployed. This means, in particular, that the NATO countries would not deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles, while the USSR would stop deploying SS-20 missiles. At the same time the readiness has been expressed (if the other side consents to a moratorium) to reduce a proportion of the USSR's medium-range armaments deployed in the European part of the country on a unilateral basis, as a token of good will, making an advance move, as it were, toward the lower level which would result from talks.

Such, briefly, is the Soviet plan for European nuclear disarmament -- a plan based on equality and on maintaining military balance at all stages of arms reduction and which precludes detriment to the security of any of the sides.

Commenting on this plan, the U.S. State Department again stressed the "illegitimacy" of including "third countries" -- Britain and France -- as the subject of arms talks. A strange way to pose the question. If one is speaking of Europe neither Britain nor France can be "third countries." As for military balance, no one can still have any doubts that there are two opposing sides in Europe: NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization.

The Soviet Union cannot ignore about 270 British and French medium-range missiles and aircraft in this balance. Even U.S. allies themselves -- Britain and France -- confirm that their nuclear forces are part of the North Atlantic bloc's overall potential. If they do not want to participate in the talks or sign an agreement that is their affair. But those countries' medium-range nuclear arms cannot fail to be viewed as a constituent of the NATO side's balance.

The West does not stop at direct distortions of the USSR's position. The arms race initiators are worried that the Soviet Union's proposal is very attractive for the peoples. Thus they try to present matters in such a way that our proposal seems to envisage the reduction of Soviet and U.S. land-based missiles only and does not relate to medium-range air or sea-based systems. Hence the arbitrary conclusions that the USSR, intending to have up to 300 SS-20 missiles, has allegedly decided to negotiate with Washington behind the West Europeans' backs and is ready, contrary to their interests, to agree to the deployment of U.S. Pershing II missiles in Europe.

Such an interpretation of the Soviet position has nothing to do with reality. First, the reduction of medium-range nuclear facilities to 300 units by the end of 1990 must relate not just to medium-range missiles but to all nuclear armaments with a range or operational radius of 1,000 km or over (but excluding ICBM's), deployed on European territory and in adjacent waters or intended for use in Europe. Second, it must embrace and take into account facilities both on the NATO side ("embracing" U.S. facilities and "taking into account" British and French facilities) and on the USSR's side. In other words, from 1990, the USSR and NATO (the United States, Britain and France) could have in Europe no more than 300 units of medium-range facilities each, including land-based and sea-based missiles and aircraft missile carriers.

If after that, Britain and France, not being party to the agreement, wanted to increase the number of their medium-range nuclear facilities, in the Soviet side's opinion, this could be carried out within the limits of those 300 units and on the basis of the appropriate agreement among the NATO countries.

The progressive public and all who realize the danger of a further arms race are angered by attempts to distort the Soviet peace initiatives. These attempts indicate that the U.S. stance at the Geneva talks is consciously geared not toward reaching agreement but in the opposite direction. The White House seems to need the talks solely to pacify the peoples protesting against the buildup of the already extraordinarily high level of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent and to use the dialogue in Geneva as a screen behind which it wants to implement the NATO "arms upgrading" plans -- to deploy about 600 medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe -- plans which are very dangerous for the cause of peace.

As L.I. Brezhnev has noted in reply to the letter of an Australian organization advocating international cooperation and disarmament, achieving a quick and constructive result at the talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe is a task of global significance since nuclear conflict on this continent would inevitably develop into a world conflict.

REAGAN REJECTION OF NUCLEAR ARMS FREEZE REPORTED

LD161320 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] President Reagan has flatly rejected the idea of freezing the nuclear arsenal and appropriate negotiations with the Soviet Union. The proposal to freeze the stockpiles of nuclear missiles and resume Soviet-American dialogue on limiting and reducing nuclear arms was put forward last week by a large group of congressmen and has evoked positive response across the United States. In his speech in Nashville, Tennessee, Reagan said that as President he would never allow the American arsenal of nuclear missiles be limited. The President is now making a tour of the southern states in the course of which he has been justifying his bellicose policy, stirring public discontent in the country.

SOLTAN VIEWS U.S. ARMY FIELD MANUAL SUPPLEMENT

LD151840 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Pentagon has published a supplement to the new field manual of the U.S. Army. For the first time it openly outlined plans of conducting military operations with the use of tactical nuclear weapons. Here is what radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Soltan writes:

The plan gives a concrete expression to the doctrine of so-called limited nuclear war approved personally by President Reagan. From abstract discussions about the possibility of such a war, Washington is moving towards concrete preparations for it. And where does the Pentagon intend to use the tactical nuclear weapons? First of all in Europe, but it also mentions the Middle East and a number of other regions. It is also planned to make preemptive strikes at enemy targets, and that actually means a nuclear attack with all the consequences that follow from it. The nuclear arms programs worked out in the United States also indicate that active preparations are going on for limited nuclear wars. In West Europe, for instance, the United States already has over 700 medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles and also more than 600 operational and tactical nuclear missiles and artillery pieces capable of firing nuclear shells.

The limited nuclear war doctrine is doubly criminal: In the first place it is criminal because the United States intends to conduct it on other people's territory and counts on surviving at the expense of others; and, secondly, only absolutely irresponsible people can assert that a nuclear war can be waged according to rules put out in advance, and that it can be limited. When the authors of the plan about the use of tactical nuclear weapons say that their use would not necessarily develop into an all-out nuclear war they are simply not saying the truth.

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The United States seems to believe that by sacrificing other people it can avoid the consequences of a nuclear conflict, and that is a very dangerous solution. If a nuclear war is started it cannot be localized or limited to one battlefield. Neither the United States nor any other country will remain aside from a thermonuclear conflagration.

BOGACHEV ASSESSES LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR CONCEPT

LD151910 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 15 Mar 82

["Can Nuclear War Be Limited?" -- TASS headline; by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar, TASS -- The Pentagon, getting ready to deploy new nuclear weapons in Europe, has launched efforts to improve the tactics of their combat application.

Even today, U.S. plans lead to a dangerous shift of emphasis in the interpretation of the U.S. "deterrence" concept. Several years ago, Washington officials used to emphasise, at least in their public statements, that nuclear weapons were a "political deterrent," which could be wielded as a threat to ward off its possible use in combat. Now, medium-range missiles and tactical nuclear charges are openly publicised in the United States as practical tools of waging war, the puport of whose existence was in being applied on the battle-field.

NATO strategy-makers claim that tactical nuclear weapons can, in particular, replace conventional ground forces, making it possible to conduct war preparations by squandering less material and manpower resources.

According to the U.S. press, some details of the Pentagon's nuclear plans are set forth in the unclassified supplement to the new field service regulations of the U.S. Army, titled Airland Battle 86, which is now being drawn up. The authors of the supplement recommend that the U.S. officers should use tactical nuclear weapons at the early stages of an armed conflict, maintaining that limited exchanges of nuclear blows will not necessarily develop into an universal nuclear war.

The New York TIMES recently reported that students of the Command and Staff College in Fort Leavenworth are studying the following subjects: When should a commander ask permission to fire nuclear shells? Which is the appropriate situation to apply nuclear charges with a capacity of 0.1, 0.6 or 2 kilotons? Should the commander of a battery open nuclear fire if he believes that his position may be captured by the enemy?

Official spokesmen for the Pentagon openly speak in public today about the possibility of the United States being the first to use nuclear weapons should developments in Europe take an unfavourable turn for NATO.

The brasshats from the Pentagon, apparently, proceed from the absurd assumption that the victim of nuclear aggression would follow the nuclear war scenario worked out in Washington.

To try to limit a nuclear war to the geographical boundaries of Europe is as senseless as to try to limit the flame of a burning match dropped in a powder keg.

BOGACHEV VIEWS U.S. MISSILE SALE TO BRITAIN

LD121802 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar -- The Reagan administration's decision to sell Britain U.S. missiles "Trident-2" for atomic submarines again casts doubts on the sincerity of the statements made by Washington spokesman about the United States' striving to work for a fair agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The situation is paradoxical: Washington is handing over formidable nuclear weapons to its NATO allies which the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks refuses even to have these American weapons, handed over to Britain, counted in the overall balance of force between the two blocs.

Suspensions arise that Washington is trying, in particular, to create a precedent with this "Trident" deal in accordance with which the United States could demand, if agreement is reached on the reduction of certain nuclear armaments, that the Soviet Union should dismantle and eliminate its weapons while the United States would "eliminate" its nuclear missiles by handing them over to its NATO allies. "

This U.S. attempt to find loopholes in the agreement is quite unacceptable, of course. All the more so, since the American allies are going to get such precision missile systems as "Trident-2", which, as U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has admitted, are intended to destroy hardened missile silos, that is, to deliver the first disarming blow.

The decision to buy U.S. nuclear missiles "Trident-2" the London DAILY MIRROR points out, is one of the most reckless decisions ever taken by the British Government. According to the newspaper, any British cabinet thinking seriously about waging a war on the USSR should be immediately put into a straitjacket and dragged as far away as possible from the launch button of nuclear missiles.

TASS REPORTS WAGNER REMARKS ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD160914 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Mar, TASS -- Having embarked on the path of total militarization, the United States is stepping up preparations for chemical war. This is confirmed by the statement of a high-ranking Pentagon official in the course of the hearings in the Senate Armed Services Committee. In setting forth the programme in this field outlined by the Reagan administration, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence R. Wagner stressed that its main elements are an increase in the already existing American chemical weapons stocks and further work to develop binary toxic agents.

In the budget for the 1983 fiscal year alone, a total of 104 million dollars have been appropriated to develop that new type of chemical weapons, while the whole programme designed for a five-year plan period, will cost the American tax payers nearly 1,000 million dollars.

According to Wagner, the Pentagon also intends to create a powerful technological base for increasing the arsenals of the chemical weapons. Apart from it, the training of troops for chemical warfare will be intensified.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS, ANSWERS'

LD122024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign political commentator for all-union radio, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, and Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of history]

NATO Relations

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] A considerable part of our mailbag today is comprised of letters from those listeners interested in various aspects of U.S. policy. There is Yelena (Rogova) from the town of Konstantinovsk in Rostovskaya Oblast, Bykodarova from Volgograd, pensioner (Anirova) from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, (Feofan Stratonovich Zvershchikov) from Rostov-na-Donu and many others.

Esteemed comrades, of the subjects that interest you we have chosen the problem of the mutual relations between the U.S. and its allies, specifically those in the NATO bloc. It is a topical subject since in the West now a whole series of theoretical works has appeared which analyzes the crisis that has formed in the North Atlantic community. I have asked international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin to answer your questions, esteemed comrades. Please, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] Recently a great deal has been written and said about the exacerbation of contradictions and differences between the United States and its West European allies. These relations have indeed substantially deteriorated of late. They will once more become a subject for discussion at the beginning of June this year at Versailles at the meeting of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist powers and in Bonn at the NATO council session.

Differences have become exacerbated on questions which have long-term, fundamental and, I would say, strategic significance. It is a matter of the political, economic and even ideological spheres. This has been caused in the main by U.S. attempts to ensure for itself an indisputable position of command in the sphere of politics, economics and, as I have already said, ideology for the North Atlantic bloc, and to press the allies into the role of the technical executors of Washington's will. Of course I can be reproached for the fact that you and I, Valeriy Ivanovich, are now attempting to drive a wedge into the relations between West Europe and the United States. We are not driving the wedge but the United States, it seems to me, itself is driving in this wedge. The divergences and differences between the United States and West Europe concern virtually all the important questions of European and world politics: relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with the developing states; the matter of the Near East problem too; of the national liberation movement in Latin America and in other regions of the world.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, as you noted earlier the friction between the United States and Europe is not just being maintained but is intensifying. Consequently the Europeans are putting up resistance to the pressure from Washington. Why is this?

[Anichkin] Generally speaking this is true. There are many basic and also present-day, if one can express it thus, reasons for this. The interimperialist contradictions between West Europe and the United States are a natural phenomenon with an objective character. They are rooted in uneven economic development and in the struggle for capital investment spheres and sources of raw materials and energy for commodity markets; in the struggle for socio-economic stability both inside the countries and within the framework of political and economic groupings. These contradictions are a constantly operating factor the significance of which, judging by everything, will be maintained in the coming period. It is quite probable that they will also increase.

It needs to be said that for Europe the policy of detente and cooperation has quite a different value than for the United States. This is primarily because West Europe has an interest in maintaining mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the socialist countries. This became possible, as you know, because of detente. For example, this is what is written on the subject by the journal of U.S. business circles, BUSINESS WEEK. I shall quote here: Europe, which has experienced a deep recession, is full of resolve to hang on to its links with the Eastern Bloc, which arose during the period of detente in the seventies, because of the economic benefits that accrue from them and which mean hundreds of thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars in the form of profits.

It is no accident, therefore, that French Minister of External Relations Cheysson stated recently that France is not planning to reduce the volume of trade with the Soviet Union. Quite recently, as you know, an agreement was concluded on supplying France with Soviet natural gas over a period of 25 years. Earlier a similar agreement signed with the FRG.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, so our listener from near Moscow, Aleksey (Shvedov) is not so far from the truth when he believes that today NATO does not so closely bind Europe and the United States.

Atlantic Solidarity Crisis

[Anichkin] To a certain extent that is right. There are many examples indicating that the paths of the United States and West Europe are now beginning to diverge. Both the North Atlantic alliance and the idea of Atlanticism, as we can all now see, is undergoing a crisis. Above all the military-strategic situation on the continent is beginning to undergo a fundamental change and this means in the sphere of NATO too.

The course of Washington aimed at ensuring military supremacy and its move toward a strategy of limited nuclear war in Europe has created an agonizing dilemma for the whole Atlantic community: Just what in actual fact is the United States? A guarantor of its [presumably West Europe] security in the face of the so-called Soviet military threat or is it a risk factor, creating even a greater threat to this security? It is a very serious question.

In actual fact, many variants are being examined. The first of them consists of the necessity of placing an emphasis on the restructuring of NATO and transforming West Europe, so to speak, into the focus of U.S. foreign policy. Its adherents favor maintaining the strong positions of the United States in the West European region which, in their opinion, is the main prerequisite for the leadership of the United States in the capitalist world as a whole.

The second variant envisages concessions to the isolationist tendencies which are being expressed by a certain sector of the ruling U.S. elite. These are politicians with the most conservative nationalist views. As that same journal BUSINESS WEEK writes, I quote: Although this group recognizes that NATO must be the U.S.'s main ally, it regards Europe in a much less sympathetic light than the Atlanticists. The members of this group have always been opposed to detente with the Soviet Union. They are seeking their examples and precedents from the times of the Cold War.

Finally there is the third variant: This conception envisages simultaneous actions in many directions. In other words the U.S. will also seek out support other than Western Europe to ensure its leadership, and switch its attention to other regions such as the Far and Near East and Latin America in particular where there are potential allies, whose strategic importance is now increasing.

In order to show how the Europeans regard the United States now, in our time, and how they view the U.S. as a guarantor for ensuring their security, a poll recently carried out in West Europe is very significant. This poll was carried out in the United States and seven West European countries. Several questions were asked. There is one question that is of great interest, it seems to me. This evokes concern both in West Europe and in the United States. The West Europeans were asked: How confident are West Europeans that the United States has a reasoned approach to world problems? The Americans were asked how confident they are that West Europe approves of the policy of the United States with regard to the Soviet Union.

The answer was very interesting: The majority of Americans did not express confidence that the European countries would support them. In Great Britain, Switzerland, Denmark and France a majority stated that they have hardly any confidence as to how reasoned the U.S. approach is to the question of relations between the East and the West. Is it not true, Valeriy Ivanovich, that the result of this poll is rather significant?

[Kosovan] Of course it is, Oleg Nikolayevich, and in this case it will be legitimate to pose the question: Which of the three tendencies manifest in U.S. foreign policy that you have enumerated has the greatest chance of succeeding?

[Anichkin] Well, let us agree immediately not to exaggerate. In any case, as yet there can be no doubt that the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy remains the alliance with West Europe. This tendency still enjoys the exclusive support of the U.S. foreign political theoreticians. But what is interesting is how variegated the spectrum of Washington's theoretical premises has become. As the collection "Crisis of the Atlantic Alliance" stresses, the vision -- already illusory in the fifties -- of an Atlantic Europe subsequently led to an overestimation of U.S. possibilities and to an incorrect understanding of European interests. We have already to some extent talked of this. The United States began to be aware of both these things in the ensuing years. Politically West Europe has not followed the United States, something Washington did not take into its calculations earlier. In brief, the time of the great Atlantic project is disappearing into the past.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, we have now touched upon lines of general political tendencies, leaving aside the economic contradictions between the United States and West Europe.

[Anichkin] Indeed, the crisis to no small degree is also a result of U.S. economic pressure upon their allies, pressure which has intensified markedly of late. The harsh credit policy, which is being pursued by Washington under the pretext of the struggle against inflation, is pushing up the bank interest rates and the dollar rate in the United States. This, above all, is striking a heavy blow to the economies, the finances and the foreign currency of the United States' West European partners.

The Reagan administration, by inflaming the arms race, is in actual fact unloading on its allies a considerable part of the huge militarist burden in that the colossal budget deficits, due to the expenditure for these purposes, enables bank interest rates to be kept at a high level and assist dollar parity. Thus the hopes of the United States' partners of getting out of the economic recession are thwarted. Hence also you can see a reluctance by the European members of the Atlantic alliance to concern themselves primarily with their own economic interests. Moreover in such a way that it is even causing a scare, bringing to mind the policy of the thirties when each acted according to the principle of beggar thy neighbor. Consequently it is not for nothing that Western political observers now so often are talking of the demon protectionism, which is soaring above relations between the allies.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the crisis in Atlantic solidarity therefore is to no small degree a result of the weakening of the international positions of the United States. The U.S. ruling class has instinctively, as it were, prepared the soil for the most reactionary right wing of the bourgeoisie to come to power. It is led by the present administration which also nurtures the dream of returning to the United States the role of world leader. But to do this, in the opinion of U.S. strategists, it is necessary to have the necessary military forces.

[Anichkin] Quite true, Valeriy Ivanovich. Here we come up against the fundamental problem of modern times: the mutual relations between the West and the East. After all, prosperity in this sphere depends above all on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. These, as is known, cover a whole range of problems, of which the main one is the question of maintaining a balance in the equality of forces and the gradual reduction of armaments. If one examines the problem on this plane it will be seen that here the plans of the U.S. politicians and the concept of reviving Atlantic solidarity runs into trouble by leading to a conscious underestimation of the importance of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. There is an attempt to place this problem in the shade, to make it subordinate, to give it a priority less significant in comparison with intra-Western relations. Such a reluctance to take into consideration the reality of the balance of forces that has come about in the world is doomed to fail in advance. Such is the way it was in the past, in any case. Even the West European allies of the United States are already talking openly about the impossibility of ignoring the West-East line.

[Kosovan] Thank you Oleg Nikolayevich.

Red Brigades

[Kosovan] Aleksandr (Zatsepin) of (?Yelets) in Lipetskaya Oblast asks us to tell of the so-called Red Brigades, the terrorist groups of the extreme left, who until recently were operating with virtual impunity in Italy. This is what our listener writes: I have heard that this organization is guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism but at the same time commits cruel terrorist acts and also opposes the Communist Party. Why? We have passed Comrade (Zatsepin's) question to Candidate of History Comrade Semenov. Konstantin Ivanovich, when and in what context did the so-called Red Brigades arise?

[Semenov] This Italian terrorist organization appeared in the late sixties and early seventies. As you remember, Valeriy Ivanovich, those were years of ferment and turmoil in the far left youth movement, which played at revolution in Western Europe and then rapidly became disillusioned with this game. Part of this quite large-scale movement became the left wing of the traditional social-democratic and right wing socialist parties, part left politics altogether and a few superactivists went underground. In West Germany, the so-called Red Army faction was created and in Italy the Red Brigades. These very names show pseudorevolutionary bravado, speculation on the fears of the bourgeoisie at the word red, and, of course, of attempts by the terrorists to pass themselves off as real revolutionaries. Basing themselves on the ideas of the pseudo-Marxist belief, the people who created these underground organizations saw in terror the means, as they said, of awakening the revolutionary consciousness of the masses. The Italian Red Brigades have on their record bank robberies, armed attacks, terrorist acts whose victims included high military officials, simple carabinieri and quite uninvolved people.

However, the Red Brigades were not involved in mass terrorism. The explosions of bombs among crowds of people are the work of the rightwing extremists and neo-fascist gangs. In 1972, the Red Brigades began taking hostages. They have taken a total of 14 so far. Three of those taken were murdered by the terrorists after long detention in what the terrorists called people's prisons. These included Aldo Moro, a former Prime Minister of Italy, who was murdered by the terrorists in 1978; and Guiseppe Taliercio, director-general of a big petrochemical firm, killed last year.

[Kosovan] These facts alone Konstantin Ivanovich, are enough to show that such extreme leftwing organizations as the Red Brigades have nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism. Marxist-Leninist teachings reject terrorism and see it as a sign of political impotence.

[Semenov] Terrorism does not by any means awaken the political activity of the masses, as the ideologists of leftwing extremism assert. On the contrary, terrorist acts are to some extent beneficial to the ruling classes, the monopolistic bourgeoisie, and enable the police nature of the state to be strengthened and communist parties to be persecuted and make more difficult the real political activities of the broad masses. Therefore any attempt to connect Marxism-Leninism with leftwing terrorist organizations is certainly a political deception with quite transparent aims. The circumstances connected with the 14th prisoner of the Red Brigades throw a curious light on certain motives for the activities of the Italian terrorists.

General Dozier Kidnapping

[Kosovan] Yes, it was U.S. General James Dozier, deputy chief of staff of the NATO joint land forces in the southern zone of Europe who became their prisoner. He was seized on 17 December last year in the Italian town of Verona.

[Semenov] The strange thing is this: Some 4 years ago, for example, the Italian police tried frantically, without success, to find the hideout in which Aldo Moro, the leader of the Christian Democratic Party, was imprisoned and murdered. The U.S. general was not only found alive and well but in the course of the operation over 100 terrorists were arrested and 30 headquarters and hideouts of the Red Brigades were found. In a short period of time, the terrorist underground, which had been considered threatening and uncatchable, was virtually smashed.

Further strange things ensued. On one hand, there were hints that this was not done without U.S. help but the Americans officially stated that the success of the operation was a purely Italian affair. Then again, it was reported in the U.S. press that a decisive part was allegedly played by a reward of \$11.7 million promised and paid out by unknown friends of Dozier to a traitor in the ranks of the Red Brigades. As if to confuse the public utterly, the Italian authorities categorically denied this. At his reception by Italian President Petini, after his release General Dozier, declared loudly: I am convinced that Italian terrorism is directed from Libya and Lebanon. The Rome police at once denied this, saying, and I quote: There are no signs to point to foreign financing or direction.

[Kosovan] Konstantin Ivanovich, a report has appeared in the press that the seizure of the U.S. general caused deep dissension in the ranks of the Red Brigades. For instance, Renato Curcio, the founder of the Red Brigades who has been in prison since 1976, expressed opposition to this act and Giovanni Sensani, the ideologist of the Red Brigades, condemned it as banditry.

[Semenov] What do all these facts indicate? First of all, obviously, the desire to cover tracks. It seems as though some mighty force now and again has been preventing the Italian authorities from coping with terrorists. It seems as though the so-called Dozier case was planned to end just as it did, as a show. The kidnapping of a NATO general was intended to destabilize still further the internal political situation in Italy. Italian Senator Calamandrei considers that this, and I quote: could lead to further checking and interference by NATO in the internal affairs of Italy. Possibly part of the Red Brigade leadership guessed what a shameful role was being allotted to the Italian terrorists which was why they opposed staging this show with the general.

The categorical denial of the Red Brigades having foreign connections by the Italian police is making many press organs suspect that in fact these connections lie across the ocean. However that may be, the events of the past few months leave no one in any doubt that the Red Brigades have nothing in common with the revolutionary movement, least of all with Marxism-Leninism.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Konstantin Ivanovich.

Guatemalan Unity Front

[Kosovan] Comrade (Babkov) of Kineshma writes us: a report was put out in February on the formation of the National Patriotic Unity Front in Guatemala. It includes four military-political groups in the country: the armed people's organization, the guerrilla army of the poor, the insurgent armed forces and the Guatemalan Labor Party. It would be interesting to know in more detail about these organizations.

The Guatemalan Labor Party is the Guatemalan Communist Party which has formed its own armed forces since it feels that the overthrow of the present terrorist dictatorship regime requires an armed struggle. The insurgent armed forces arose at the beginning of the sixties, as a combination of various revolutionary organizations -- student, army and others. These were the times of severe military defeats and internal disagreements but all that has long since been overcome. The guerrilla army of the poor and the armed people's organization were founded in the early seventies and commenced military operations in 1975-79. They rely on certain trade union and peasants' organizations. This complex structure of the rebels' armed forces is explained by the fact that they include people from widely varied social levels and ideological tendencies. For several years now a process has been going on, first of coordination of action and then of unification. The guerrilla army of the poor fights battles in six regions, on six fronts as the Guatemalans say, in the central parts of the country and in the west. The insurgent armed forces fight in the north and east and the Guatemalan Labor Party fights in the south. Government forces have to defend themselves everywhere, even in the capital. The creation of a united front of course will greatly increase the rebels' capabilities, both military and political. In their joint declaration, they set the aim of creating a revolutionary, patriotic, people's democratic government which will bring about transformations in the country in the interests of the vast majority of the people. Washington tried to prevent the rise of the insurgent movement with the election farce in order, as one Washington official said, to whitewash the dictatorship and then give it the necessary assistance. But the elections simply confirmed once again the repressive nature of the dictatorship and the real attitude of the Guatemalans toward it. The forces of the patriots are growing stronger and, to quote the British FINANCIAL TIMES, the Guatemalan regime can expect very serious problems.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON WORLD ENERGY RESOURCES

PM151001 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 March 1982 carries on page 10 a full-page feature entitled "Energy: At the Turn of the Century" and published under the new rubric "Polytechnical Museum," which is to feature accounts of lectures by leading Soviet scientists and question and answer sessions related to the lectures.

Following an introduction by Academician N. Basov, chairman of the Znaniya Society Board, the paper prints an 800-word account of a lecture by Academician V. Popkov, entitled "The Difficulties Will Be Overcome," outlining energy problems in general. This is followed by a series of questions and answers about the structure of the world energy industry, the potential of fast breeder reactors and the need to cut energy consumption. The account continues as follows:

"Question: As is known, world energy resources are unequally distributed. To what extent will the increasing shortage of these resources affect the world political situation? How can one withstand all the 'friction' resulting from this?

"Answer: The USSR will never get involved in 'friction' over energy resources. We have enough oil, gas and coal for a considerably longer period than all the others. We should not be affected by all that from the economic viewpoint. Whether we will be affected from the political viewpoint I don't know.

"Question: We all know that much has been done recently to develop industry in the eastern part of our country. How far will this alleviate the problem of transporting energy over long distances?

"Answer: Irrespective of the rate of industrial development in the east, some of the energy obtained there will always be transmitted to the west. Therefore, until mighty energy bridges -- power lines carrying more than 1 million kilovolts -- are constructed, the energy transfer problem will continue to exist. Because no matter how many people live in Siberia and the Far East and no matter how many plants are constructed there, there will always be a time difference of 5-6 hours between, say, Irkutsk and Moscow. And when it is night there, the working day is starting in the European part and it requires energy.

"Moreover, it will always be advantageous to transfer energy from Moscow to Irkutsk when it is night in Moscow -- provided, of course, that there is no energy surplus in Irkutsk. The unified energy system is there to level out all the peaks and troughs over the country as a whole.

"Question: Is there no way -- albeit theoretical -- of releasing man from his heavy dependence on energy?

"Answer: There is no way of totally releasing man from the need for energy. Man's strength alone is trivial. As for natural energy sources -- sun, wind, tidal energy, geothermal water and so forth -- current estimates are that nontraditional sources will constitute, over the next 100 years, say, at most 10 percent of the energy consumed by man. In no way will this free man from the need to generate electricity at big traditional power stations.

"One thing is for certain: In time -- we are talking of a long period -- energy will gradually become more expensive, whatever we do. Obviously oil will become more expensive. Coal will be a long way off and will consequently be expensive to transport; some types of oil will simply be uneconomical to carry. Gas transportation is not cheap either: A gas pipeline 3,000-4,000 km long is a very expensive item. Nor is it cheap to construct 1.5 million kilovolt power lines. And a considerable amount of energy is lost in the transmission process. Thus the general tendency is for energy to become dearer. And that is why we have to economize."

There follows a 900-word account, entitled "Prospects for the Peaceful Atom," of a lecture by I. Yemelyanov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, outlining the potential of nuclear power stations and touching on nuclear waste dumping problems. The related question and answer session is as follows:

"Question: We have just heard V. Popkov say that there is enough oil and gas in the world for approximately the next 150 years. Is it possible to give an estimate -- albeit rough -- of world uranium stocks?

"Answer: It is difficult to do that for a number of reasons. Uranium stocks are usually divided into categories of difficulty of extraction or cost and authenticity. While accessible and cheap uranium stocks are relatively few, there are around 4 billion tons in the waters of the world ocean. This is practically an unlimited energy potential. However, techniques of extracting uranium from the sea are only in their infancy. Estimates of uranium stocks also differ depending on how authentic the surveys are.

"But we are concerned not just with the stocks but with the techniques for using it. The thermal reactors currently operating and under construction burn mainly uranium-235, which is a very small part of natural uranium, less than 1 percent. All the uranium can be used in the energy process in fast breeder reactors, which are now at the prototype stage, and in hybrid thermonuclear reactors. The widespread use of these reactors in the nuclear power industry will eliminate the problem of depletion of uranium stocks.

"Question: To what extent will the development of the nuclear power industry in the future be able to compensate for the gradual 'decay' of the power industry based on traditional types of fuel?

"Answer: At the moment the proportion of electricity generated by AES's is relatively small -- around 10 percent. According to forecasts it may reach 16 percent in 1985, which is equivalent to an annual saving of 400 million tons of oil. Naturally, long-term forecasts are less definite and less accurate. According to some foreign estimates, AES's may constitute 30 percent of world energy capacities by the year 2000 and 47 percent by 2030.

"Question: Can you imagine nuclear power developing more quickly than it is? What is inhibiting its development? Is negative public opinion in a number of countries one of the reasons?

"Answer: The nuclear power industry's development rate is very high compared with that of the power industry's development rate is very high compared with that of the power industry as a whole. In the USSR it will average 20 percent per annum in the 11th 5-Year Plan, approximately five times as much as electrical power as a whole. The factors determining this rate depend on general economic development.

"As for negative public opinion, in a number of countries, mainly the United States, it apparently brought about a reduction in the number of AES's ordered in the second half of 1979 and in 1980, following the famous accident at Three Mile Island. Some 8 new orders were placed in the United States in 1979, but 16 were canceled. It is hard to say at the moment how long the situation will remain stagnant, but it is clear that there are economic reasons aside from public opinion.

"Question: How do you account for such great concern being voiced in various countries about the operation safety of nuclear power stations?

"Answer: The concern being voiced about this has historical, psychological and social roots.

"Unfortunately, utilization of atomic power did not begin with the world's first nuclear power station, commissioned in the USSR in 1954, but 9 years earlier, with the detonation of the atom bomb over Hiroshima. The public is also concerned about the safety of the nuclear power station proper, its effect on the environment, the possibility of the misappropriation of nuclear materials and acts of terrorism.

"Question: How safe are nuclear power stations really for the people working in them and for the surrounding population?

"Answer: The specific nature of atomic power has determined the very high level of the norms, requirements and technical measures to ensure its safe utilization. In the course of almost 2,000 reactor-years in the operation of 235 nuclear power stations throughout the world there have been no accidents involving death due to overexposure to radiation. There are not many sectors of industry, including power generation sectors, which could claim such indicators. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of technical measures for the safe operation of nuclear power stations continues to rise constantly.

"Naturally, no less significance is attached to questions of the safety of the surrounding population -- questions usually associated with radioactive emissions into the atmosphere during the operation of nuclear power stations, as well as with the consequences of an accident. Copious data calculations show the exceptionally low level of both. The individual dose of irradiation of the population caused by a nuclear power station at a radius of 80 km from it is at least 6,000 times lower than the dose of irradiation from natural background radioactivity.

The likelihood of a significant accident at a nuclear power station involving an emission of radioactivity is estimated at roughly one in a million. This corresponds to the likelihood of being struck by lightning.

"Question: Is there a danger of any diseases or genetic damage to the population living in the region of AES's?

"Answer: Many years of medical and biological research show that there is no such danger. According to specialists' calculations, the risk of cancer from radiation in the peaceful use of atomic energy is less than 1/100 of the risk of developing the disease from other causes. Of course, that does not mean that all questions in the sphere of hygiene and ecology in relations to radiation have been resolved. Thus, the task has been set of preventing even minimal damage to the environment. The problem of the optimum siting of AES' and TES's is being examined, since the latter type of power station under normal operating conditions produces more radioactive waste than an AES.

"Question: Some people believe that under certain conditions an AES could detonate like an atom bomb. Are there any grounds for this opinion?

"Answer: We can answer this question simply: There are none.

"Question: Are there not, if only in principle, any ways of transforming AES waste into nonradioactive waste?

"Answer: The level of the waste's radioactivity declines with time as a result of the decay of the radioactive elements. This is a very lengthy process. The main fission products decay within 600-700 years. In principle, methods exist for incinerating long-lived transuranic elements in reactors or with the aid of accelerators with a view to reducing the amount of highly active waste. However, the technical and economic aspects of this problem have so far not been adequately studied.

"Question: Could the spread of AES's lead to a similar spread of nuclear weapons?

"Answer: That is a very important technical and political problem, control over which, as is well known, has been invested in the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. Under international agreements, primarily the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, states conclude agreements with the IAEA on whose basis the agency exercises control over nuclear materials.

"Provision is made for restrictions on the fissionable isotope content of nuclear materials. The main task of the IAEA's control or system of guarantees is to prevent their reassignment to military purposes, including the production of any nuclear explosive devices. The system of guarantees is being constantly developed and improved both on the plane of technical equipping and in its political and legal aspects. Soviet specialists are taking a most active part in this process. According to the IAEA's annual reports, there have been no precedents for the violation of the system of guarantees."

MARCHUK BRIEFS FOREIGN DIPLOMATS ON USSR SCIENCE

PM071433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting With Diplomats"]

[Text] A meeting took place 19 February between G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the heads of foreign states' diplomatic missions accredited to the Soviet Union. The meeting was organized by the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Section.

The diplomats were told about successes in the sphere of science and technology achieved by our country during the years of Soviet power and about the USSR's scientific and technical cooperation with foreign states.

USTINOV MEETS, HOLD TALKS WITH INDIAN LEADERS

LD151510 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Mar, TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, who is here on an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India, was received today by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, and met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Minister of Defence Ramaswami Venkataraman. Matters of mutual interest were discussed during the conversations. The meetings and conversations passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Also today Dmitriy Ustinov visited the sites of the cremation of the outstanding statesmen of India, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, and laid wreaths there. Wreaths were also laid at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb.

Speaks at Dinner

LD151938 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Mar, TASS -- The minister of defence of India, Ramaswami Venkataraman, today gave a dinner in honour of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, who is now staying here on an official visit.

"The world today has become a dangerous and uncertain place", Ramaswami Venkataraman said in his speech at the dinner. "New tensions are emerging before existing tensions have been eliminated. The arms build-up has escalated and is assuming more unfortunate dimensions. People in authority in some countries are now less and less placing their trust in dialogue and peaceful negotiations and more and more in the force of arms. This is tragic as it could ultimately threaten the well-being and security of us all. In such a world Indo-Soviet relations remain a model of peaceful coexistence and cooperation".

Touching on Indian-Soviet relations, the minister stressed that they continued to strengthen over the years, gaining steadily in depth and versatility. "Our countries have a tradition of maintaining a friendly dialogue at high levels in the government".

"Our bilateral relations", he said further, "were strengthened by the visit of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR".

"A great quality of our relationship has been its emphasis on equality and mutual benefit and its not being directed against any third country".

In his reply speech Dmitriy Ustinov said:

We had our first meetings and conversations with leaders of India's state and armed forces. They show that the questions of further development of cooperation of the two countries, of the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and all over the world are in the spotlight of attention of both sides. We find the common language on all these questions.

Of great importance in the strengthening of friendship, confidence and mutual understanding between our countries and peoples is the personal contribution of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister of the Republic of India Indira Gandhi, their regular meetings. [as received]

Closeness of stands on key problems of world politics is characteristic for Soviet-Indian relations. Our relations are developing on the firm basis of the 1971 treaty embodying the principles of equality, mutual respect and confidence. This treaty is a factor of great, truly historic significance in the struggle against the threat of new war and the arms race.

The treaty plays a particularly great role in present-day conditions when the international situation has sharply aggravated for which the aggressive imperialist circles are to blame. These circles do not abandon the futile hopes to disrupt the balance of forces that has formed in the world, to restore the policy of threats and diktat in the practice of international relations. They spiral the arms race, grossly interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, heighten tension in various areas of the world. All this is accompanied by the stirring up of war hysteria, by political speculations on the false myth about the "Soviet military menace".

Imperialist reaction is also striving to spread the sphere of its so-called "vital interests" to South Asia, pinning special hopes on stockpiling armaments by some countries of the region, and we are well aware that this cannot but cause concern in India.

I would like to note in this connection that unlike those who, depending on the political situation, now seek India's friendship, now ostentatiously ignore its lawful interests, the Soviet Union in his [as received] approach to Soviet-Indian relations is invariably motivated by the feeling of respect and friendship.

We are sincerely striving to help the friendly peaceful India to become a strong and flourishing state. We wish, as Leonid Brezhnev said, to see India "a strong country capable of protecting successfully its independence, consolidating the cause of peace in Asia".

The Soviet Union regards its assistance to the strengthening of India's defence potential precisely within this context.

What can be more important or more urgent than an international situation in which the question of war and peace hangs in the balance? This is what the great son of India Jawaharlal Nehru said. He said this more than twenty years ago but these words remain valid now. The idea he expressed is close and understandable for us, Soviet people. "To safeguard peace -- no task is more important now on the international plane for our party, for our people and, for that matter, for all the peoples of the world", Leonid Brezhnev said from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union and India together with other peaceful forces make a weighty contribution to the solution of this vitally important task. A good experience of exerting jointly a beneficial effect on the political climate in the world has accumulated in the relations of our states. There is no doubt that this experience will be constantly replenished.

Dmitriy Ustinov conveyed the wishes of great success to the Indian people, to soldiers of the Indian Armed Forces and expressed the confidence that relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries will be constantly developing and strengthening.

BRIEFS

DRA RELAY STATION -- Soviet experts and DRA workers have set up a new telephone, telegraph and television relay station. The station, which has been named (Nilufer) and which will be operational toward the end of February, was built as part of an agreement between the Soviet Government and the DRA. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Feb 82 GF]

DRA SCIENTIST IN TURKMENISTAN -- (Nur Mohamed Garkom), head of Turkmen Language and Literature Department of the DRA Academy of Sciences, is in the Turkmen SSR at the invitation of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences. The DRA scientist will acquaint himself with the methods of teaching the Turkmen language, literature and ethnology in the Turkmen Academy of Sciences. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 15 Feb 82 GF]

LAO PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR FRIENDLY VISIT

LD151652 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar, TASS -- Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, arrived in Moscow for a friendly visit today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP CC and secretary of the LPRP CC, arrived together with him.

Kaysone Phomvihane was welcomed at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU CC, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The state flags of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the USSR were hoisted at the airport.

Stopover in Tashkent

LD151318 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Tashkent, 15 Mar, TASS -- Today Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, who is on his way from Vientiane to Moscow, made a brief stopover in Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the airport decked out with the state flags of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the Soviet Union and the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, Kaysone Phomvihane was met by Narmakhon-Madi Khudayberdiyev, chairman of Uzbekistan's Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

Later in the day Kaysone Phomvihane left Tashkent.

USSR, SRV WRITERS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW061021 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] A cooperation agreement was signed on 3 March in Hanoi by the Vietnamese and Soviet writers' associations. The agreement is aimed at furthering Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the translation of literary works.

In a statement to a TASS correspondent, Comrade Nguyen Dinh Thi, secretary general of the Vietnam Writers Association, said: Cooperation between Vietnamese and Soviet writers has been going on for several decades. During the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against the French colonialists, people in the areas where Vietnamese guerrillas operated liked very much the translations of novels by Soviet writers Nikolay Ostrovskiy and Polkovoy and of Simonov's poems. Famous Soviet writers came to Vietnam during the most difficult period of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression. Many Vietnamese writers and poets have repeatedly visited the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has often published works by Vietnamese writers, and Vietnam has also published Soviet writers' works. The newly signed agreement will further consolidate friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

JARUZELSKI VISIT DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

LD152300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1802 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar (TASS) -- A collection of documents and material on the visit to the Soviet Union from 1-2 March 1982 of a party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish People's Republic's Council of Ministers, has been published here. The collection includes the speeches of Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the joint Soviet-Polish communique and other material.

POLE DESCRIBES U.S.-SOLIDARITY CONNECTIONS

PM151211 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 8 Signed to Press 18 Feb 82 pp 14-15

[Ludwik Arendt article "Written specially for ZA RUBEZHOM and received via teletype at the PAP bureau in Moscow": "The Langley Directors Are Behind the Scenes in the Confederation for an Independent Poland and Solidarity"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The counterrevolutionary organizations in Poland, which the West passes off as "spokesmen for the people's will," were set up on the initiative and under the leadership of the imperialist states' special services. From the very outset, the ring-leaders of these organizations were closely linked with Western espionage and subversion centers and received instructions and financial assistance from them.

At the Polish Foreign Ministry press conference for Polish and foreign journalists devoted to the U.S. special services' subversive activity against socialist Poland, the attention of those present was drawn by display stands demonstrating the resources of espionage techniques. On display were photographic documents exposing emissaries from Langley (CIA headquarters) and objects, outwardly often quite harmless (shaving brushes, shoebrushes, clothing), which served as hiding places for ciphers, espionage instructions and so forth. Among the many pieces of evidence were leaflets and pamphlets published by the Confederation for an Independent Poland" [KPN] and confiscated during her arrest from (Lesli Stenberg), a third secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw who was exposed as a CIA agent and expelled from Poland. (Stenberg) had been helping KPN figures to publish illegal literature and some materials had been printed on notepaper with the heading U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

This is by no means the only example recently of the exposure of U.S. special service agents using diplomatic passports as cover and helping antisocialist counterrevolutionary organizations and groups.

In an attempt to expand its foreign base for subversive activity against the socialist system in Poland, KPN established close links with a certain Hanf, leader of the Free Poland terrorist organization, founded in the United States in 1975. This organization deems its main task to be "combating communist in Poland and other countries in every possible way." It cooperates with various other nationalist terrorist groups and, being under the U.S. FBI's direct control, participates in various provocations against the socialist countries' diplomatic missions.

The Polish antisocialist forces' links with Western and U.S. subversive centers are well known. And the point is not just the financial and material help which they have received from that quarter but that any political program or any action aimed at destabilizing the social system and weakening the socialist state in Poland (and not only in Poland) receives their comprehensive support.

But let us return again to the Polish Foreign Ministry press conference. A Washington POST correspondent there asked: "How much were Solidarity's recent successes the result of its use of U.S. special services' help?"

"Solidarity had various 'successes,'" Col Zbigniew Wislocki of Polish counterintelligence replied. "As for its recent 'successes,' we regard them as being to a considerable degree the result of the U.S. special services' activity. I refer," he added, "to the 'successes' which brought Poland to the brink of self-destruction and of raging anarchy."

As far back as 1980 the U.S. labor union association AFL-CIO, well known for its close links with the CIA and other U.S. intelligence services, set up an "all-American aid fund for Polish workers," and deposited \$25,000 in this fund from union coffers. By the way, Polish workers never saw this money since it was intended for very different purposes, primarily for combating socialism in Poland. In all the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission received successively \$125,000, \$25,000, \$50,000 and finally \$140,000 from the United States. It also received the dollars collected in Europe by Irving Brown, AFL-CIO representative in Paris and former CIA cadre staffer, on the occasion of the Solidarity leaders' visit to France. He handed over \$120,000 intended for publishing propaganda publications.

Radio Free Europe (RFE) also participated in giving financial assistance to the "free and independent" trade union Solidarity. It is well known that the CIA and other intelligence services and their associated organizations do not give money for nothing. Solidarity figures paid for the sums received by relaying information on Poland's internal political situation which was used by RFE. Karol Modzelewski, the trade union's press and propaganda adviser, met regularly with representatives of that radio station and gave them different types of material and publications. In a Munich suburb on 11 August 1981 Solidarity leading figures Wieslaw Keciak, Barbara Torunczyk and Bogdan Lis were received by CIA Colonel Russell (Pul), RFE vice president, himself.

The following fact is also noteworthy: When in Italy last summer, Andrzej Rosplochowski, chairman of Solidarity's Katowice regional organization, had talks at the U.S. Embassy in Rome. "It would be desirable for Solidarity," he stated then, "if the United States adopted a resolute stance in connection with a potential change of power in Poland. The trade union leadership is also interested in the U.S. reaction in the event of intervention by Warsaw Pact forces or of repression with regard to the Solidarity leadership."

Solidarity figures had contacts with U.S. representatives at various levels. For example, Wejroch, Solidarity's Gdansk representative, met with State Department Bureau of Intelligence and Research staffers whom he briefed on the development of events in Poland. Tadeusz Walendowski, another figure in the trade union, participating in a symposium of the U.S. Center for Strategic and International Studies, gave an interpretation of the events in Poland from KSS-KOR's viewpoint. On each such occasion the question came up of possible U.S. financial assistance to Poland in the event of the overthrow of the existing regime and Solidarity's arrival in power.

Disappointed that the prepared scenario has suffered a defeat in Poland, U.S. President Reagan has adopted harsh economic "sanctions" against our country which are supposed to "punish" Poland for introducing martial law.

These "sanctions" will primarily affect the food situation. They are also aimed at disorganizing the normal working of industry and, consequently, are aimed against the entire Polish people. The freezing of credits for Poland by the NATO and Common Market countries pursues similar aims. But Poland is not alone. It is receiving tremendous assistance from the governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. With their increasing deliveries, primarily of raw materials, they are helping to improve the economic situation, to normalize life and to restore stability in Poland. Poland consistently has opposed the attempts by many Western countries to link trade with politics. The West's restriction of economic cooperation does not promote the policy of detente, to which socialist Poland has been and remains loyal.

SOVIET SHIPS HELP AVERT POLISH FLOOD CRISIS

PM150903 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 23 February, Morning Edition carries on page 6 a 1,500-word dispatch datelined Plock-Warsaw by correspondent A. Druzenko. The article, entitled "The Ice Storming of the Vistula," recounts how Soviet icebreakers helped "Polish colleagues" to break through an ice dam on the Vistula and avert even more serious flooding in the already inundated Plock region of Poland at the end of January and beginning of February 1982. The article stresses the "close cooperation" and "complete mutual understanding" between the Soviet and Polish crews.

CPCZ SECRETARY CONFERS WITH CPSU'S GORBACHEV

PM151435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ, F. Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 9 through 12 March.

F. Pitra had a talk with M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was an exchange of work experience in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry. The talk was attended by J. Varga, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and director of the CPCZ Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section; V.A. Karlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; and C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

The Czechoslovak comrades also had talks at Moskovskiy Obkom and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and visited the Moskovskiy Sovkhoz-combine and the M. Gorkiy Kolkhoz, Moskovskaya Oblast.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS VISIT SITES IN TASHKENT

GF151417 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Workers of the Bulgarian newspaper [words indistinct], who are now visiting the Soviet Union, have been acquainted with life in the Uzbek SSR. The guests have visited the Tashkent tractor factory, have met with kolkhozers in (Provokolakinskiy) Rayon and have familiarized themselves with sites of interest in the republic's capital. The Bulgarian journalists were received by the Uzbek Communist Party Central committee today.

PRESS COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Wide Range of Problems

PM151649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 82 p 5

[Tass report: "The Differences Remain"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar -- Talks have been held here between U.S. President R. Reagan and French President F. Mitterrand, who was on a one-day visit. There was a wide range of problems on the agenda: East-West relations, preparations for an economic conference of Western countries' leaders in France and for the NATO meeting in the FRG, the situation in Central America and the Near East and a number of questions relating to U.S.-French bilateral relations. According to U.S. press reports, the views of Washington and Paris differ on nearly all these problems.

Differences Continue

LD151720 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar TASS -- "Divergences between France and the USA, which originated not today, exist notwithstanding the endeavours to gloss them over," IZVESTIYA, points out today, commenting on the visit to Washington by Francois Mitterrand, the head of the French Republic.

"The command instructions coming from the New World give rise to irritation and discontent in Western Europe in general, and in Paris, in particular," the newspaper writes. "The direct and gross pressure put by the U.S. administration in connection with economic sanctions against the USSR and other socialist countries, and with the signing of contracts on the supply of Soviet natural gas to West European countries has given rise to resistance on the banks of the Seine. Rather resolute protests in France are being aroused by the U.S. financial and economic policy. The game with raising bank rates directly affects the interests of the U.S. partners, and destabilises business life."

"But the situation in Central America is perhaps the most topical question which compelled the head of the French state to hurry with consultations in Washington," the commentary stresses. "Paris which strives to pursue its own line in relations with the developing countries has substantial divergences with the Americans."

IZVESTIYA points out that Washington's overt support to the sanguinary dictatorial regimes and the explosive situation in the region are worrying France. "Its diplomacy does not want the national liberation movements [to] see their allies only in socialist countries. The Reagan administration's uncompromising and clumsy policy hampers that. But as observers in Paris, who refer to Washington sources, believe, the White House does not intend to give up its habits. It turns a deaf ear to any exhortations as to softening its imperial course. In this sense Francois Mitterrand's tour has hardly been able to change anything."

TASS COMMENTS ON BUCKLEY'S WEST EUROPE TOUR

LD151432 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 15 Mar 82

["With Selfish Aims" -- TASS headline: by TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow 15 Mar TASS -- To subordinate the West European allies' "Eastern policy" to U.S. foreign-policy and economic goals and to make them curtail, in order to please Washington, the mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries is the principal aim of the just-started tour of the capitals of Western Europe by a U.S. delegation led by James Buckley, U.S. under-secretary of state.

Washington, having encountered a strong resistance of the West Europeans who are unwilling to renounce the large-scale "gas-pipes" deal beneficial to them, is trying, judging by everything, to attain its goals in a different way.

Buckley's mission, according to the London TIMES, is to persuade the West Europeans into uniting and pursuing a coordinated policy for the purpose of putting economic pressure on the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe, mainly by means of toughening terms for granting credits to them.

What is behind all that? Firstly, an undisguised anti-Sovietism of the present Washington administration and its course towards tough confrontation with socialist countries. In an attempt to draw the West European countries into an economic war against CEMA countries, the Reagan government thereby wants to undermine the material basis of detente which has struck deep roots in Europe, and to revive a cold-war atmosphere.

But the point is not only in that. In the conditions of the deepest-since-the-thirties economic crisis and the intensifying competition in the West, the United States is trying to resolve its own problems at the expense of partners. And not only by means of high bank rates and the "export of unemployment," seeking to weaken the economic competitive power of its NATO partners, Washington is drawing them into the costly arms race and is trying to hamper the development of their mutually beneficial contacts with socialist countries. Herein lies the hidden motive of U.S. stubborn resistance to the gas-pipes deal. Washington would like to deprive the West Europeans of the power-supply source advantageous to them, and to make them dependent on U.S. oil monopolies.

Is it any wonder that the West European countries are not inclined to sacrifice their national interests to Washington's dangerous and selfish course? They are aware of what consequences, negative to them and to the entire cause of detente, the obedient following in the wake of Washington's policy leads to. This is why many western political observers, including U.S. ones, are expressing doubt as to success of Buckley's mission.

FRG Press Reaction

LD152040 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Mar TASS -- James Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology has begun talks in Bonn today.

The emissary from overseas, accompanied by a group of "experts", is making a tour of West European countries in order to bring pressure to bear on them, to make them give up the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the USSR. Buckley's mission pursues one objective: To bring pressure to bear on the government and business circles of the FRG in order to torpedo trade with the USSR," writes the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT in this connection.

The FRG Government stated that it did not intend to toughen its trade and financial policy with regard to the socialist countries.

The DDP news agency, citing government sources in Bonn, points out that Washington's demands are "misdirected". The FRG business circles, writes the influential foreign-economic journal OST-WEST COMMERZ, express serious concern over the persistent massive attempts by the Reagan administration to interfere in the FRG's foreign policy.

CARLUCCI SEEKS SHIFT IN SPANISH POSITION ON BASES

LD152342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1612 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 15 Mar (TASS) -- The official visit to Spain by F. Carlucci, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, has ended. During his visit the Pentagon's emissary tried to get the Spanish side to shift its position over the question of the new conditions on concluding the bilateral treaty which expires this May.

First and foremost the United States is trying to review the status of its military bases on Spanish territory so that they may come fully under U.S. control. This would enable the United States to deploy nuclear and even neutron weapons on these bases without sanctions of Madrid.

In return the Pentagon is proposing to give Spain credit in 1983 to the amount of \$415,500,000, that is, three times more than last year. The new credits are designed for the widescale purchases of military technology and equipment in the United States. At the same time Washington is including Spain along with Israel, Pakistan, South Korea and a number of other countries among those states who have preference in obtaining American loans and subsidies.

As the Madrid weekly MUNDRO OBRERO notes, "the United States has given these countries the role of gendarme in global hotspots and is arming Spain to the teeth with these same objectives in mind."

Washington sees Spanish territory as an advantageous strategic bridgehead to carry out its aggressive designs in various parts of the world. The democratic press is stressing that the United States plans to use its military bases in Spain as "transshipping points" to send the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces" to Africa, Asia, the Near and Middle East and regions where they would suppress the national-liberation movements and implant orders which would suit Washington.

U.S. USE OF BRITISH BASES IN CYPRUS VIEWED

NC152055 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Member of Parliament and Defense Under Secretary (Jerry Wiggin), speaking in the House of Commons, stated that Britain does not intend to give up its rights over the military bases in Cyprus. At the same time he confirmed the United States is using the British airbase at Akrotiri for flights by its spy planes.

Our commentator writes: It is obvious that London does not wish to take into consideration the demand of the Cypriots for the removal of the British bases from the island's territory, and it continues to consider the island as an overseas ganch. But the island republic, which has been living for more than 20 years as an independent state, rejects such a view and is struggling to eradicate the remnants of British colonial heritage.

Recently the citizens of the Cyprus Republic had the possibility to be repeatedly convinced that the presence of the British bases on their land not only complicates the inter-Cypriot problems but also really threatens the island's security. This is so particularly about the possibility of misleading a sovereign country -- a non-NATO member -- to the militarist preparations of the United States and NATO in Eastern Mediterranean, in the regions of the Middle and Near East.

In 1974, under the pretext of clearing mines from the Suez Canal, the United States installed Marine units at the British bases in Cyprus without permission, thus violating the Cyprus-British agreement on the bases. Later Washington went even further:

It began to station spy planes at these bases. (Wiggin) was compelled to admit this at the House of Commons, but he kept silent about the fact that now American transport planes, bomber and fighter planes are regularly landing there. The British Member of Parliament also failed to say anything about the fact that -- according to reports of the Cypriot paper TA NEA -- the Pentagon plans to establish one of the most powerful telecommunications stations at the Akrotiri airbase.

Counting the favorable geostrategic position of Cyprus, the Cyprus press does not rule out the utilization of the island by Washington as support point for the Rapid Deployment Force, because the United States has arbitrarily declared the areas neighboring Cyprus as zones for its vitally serious interests.

What we have cited is enough to understand the Cypriot people's concern for the increasing penetration into Cyprus by the U.S. military, which does not conceal their aggressive intentions. Thus, it is not strange that the movement for the abolition of the British bases and for the withdrawal from the island's territory of all foreign troops has grown so considerably.

The government of the republic, its house and the main political parties favor complete demilitarization of the country. Referring to the statement by (Jerry Wiggin) in the House of Commons, the newspaper DHIMOKRATIA stressed that the Cypriot people have demanded, and will continue to demand, the island's demilitarization. This demand is supported by the United Nations, the socialist and the nonaligned countries and by all the sincere friends of the Republic of Cyprus, our commentator concludes.

LD122258 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar, TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

The Reagan administration intends to enlarge its military support for the Somalian regime, viewing it as a major U.S. military and strategic bulwark in the north of Africa and in the Middle East. This is evident from the results of the talks that took place here between Ronald Reagan and Somalian President Siad Barre.

According to a White House statement, as a result of the talks, which took place in a "very cordial" atmosphere, agreement had been reached on doubling American military aid to the Mogadishu regime. In the 1983 fiscal year Somalia will get 30 million dollars' worth of American weaponry. The volume of economic aid which, according to press reports, also is related to military matters, will be more than 80 million dollars. The administration also promised to "study" the Somalian authorities' request for a further "substantial" increase in U.S. military and other supplies in the future.

Observers point out that Barre agreed to enlarge the U.S. "military rights" in Somalia in exchange for American "silver pieces".

What these "rights" mean is primarily unlimited access to Somalia's military facilities for the U.S. Seventh Fleet cruising near the Persian Gulf and also for the so-called Middle Eastern armed forces of the United States that are planned to be deployed on the Sinai in the guise of the "multinational force" within the framework of the Camp David deal. In particular, the lion's share of the additional funds given Mogadishu's military and economic aid will be used to speed up work to expand ports and [word indistinct] and to build longer take-off and landing strips.

Commenting on Reagan's talks with the Somalian leader, observers point out that the schemes of the American administration in the Horn of Africa and in the Indian Ocean include the use of Somalia in order to put together in the region a new military and political bloc under U.S. aegis.

SOVIET GROUPS DEMAND RELEASE OF ANC LEADER

LD111402 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- In connection with the 70th anniversary of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa this year, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Association for Liaison Between Soviet and Foreign Cities had declared support for the initiative on the active participations of mayors of cities all over the world in the movement for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners in South Africa.

The Soviet Solidarity Committee has received letters from chairmen of executive committees of the councils of people's deputies in tens of Soviet cities. Thus, in particular, the mayors of Moscow and Leningrad demand the release of Nelson Mandela, one of the ANC leaders, who was sentenced in 1964 to imprisonment for life, and other South African patriots languishing in jails.

The scope of the campaign under way in the USSR for the release of South African political prisoners is seen from the diversity of areas where it is being carried. Statements pour from all parts of this country -- from Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, in the west, to Ankhodka in the east, from Bukhara in the south to Petrozavodsk in the north. The statements are a reflection of the will of the Soviet people, who live both in small towns and in big industrial centres with a population of several million.

LD160736 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 16 Mar 82

These schemes, the decree points out, have of late assumed specific shapes. On March 14th counterrevolutionary gangs based in Honduras infiltrated into Nicaragua territory and blew up bridges in Chinandega and Nueva-Segovia Departments.

These acts of sabotage were committed in conformity with a criminal plan of subversive activities by the Central Intelligence Agency against revolutionary Nicaragua, which envisages destruction of communications on Nicaraguan territory with the object of allegedly "stopping arms deliveries to El Salvador." This hypocritical pretext is used to pave the way for aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

The abortive attempt to blow up an oil refinery and a cement plant, the explosion on board on an Aeronica air liner and in the capital's airport are also part and parcel of hostile plans against the Sandinist people's revolution.

It is the duty of the revolutionary government and all the people of Nicaragua to exert all efforts for the defence of the country and the revolution, to frustrate attempts at destabilizing the situation in the country whose purpose is to take away from the people their achievements and inalienable right to build a society free from poverty and exploitation.

U.S. 'ACTIVELY PREPARING' TO INVADE NICARAGUA

LD151154 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Mar, TASS -- The United States, actively preparing for an armed invasion of Nicaragua, is moving big forces to a sovereign neighboring country, Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan ambassador to the USA, F. Navarro, said on the American television. He stressed that a unit of infantrymen from the 293rd Infantry Brigade of the USA is already in Costa Rica together with 24 helicopters attached to it. He said that this fact is only one of the many signs indicating that an attack may be made at any moment.

Navarro said that despite official denials by the Government of Argentina there is indisputable evidence indicating that Argentine instructors are training in the territory of Honduras cutthroats from among the remaining soldiers of Nicaragua's former dictator, Somoza.

To justify its preparations for an intervention in Nicaragua, the Reagan administration resorts to a blatant lie, S. Ramirez, member of the leading council of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, said in a New York TIMES interview. He categorically denied Washington's allegations about Nicaragua's "interference" in the events in El Salvador and the presence of Cuban soldiers in its territory. The Nicaraguan Government is prepared to conclude at any moment a non-aggression treaty with all countries of Central America, Ramirez stressed. But no one in the U.S. administration wants to listen to us.

The current provocative NATO exercises, Safe Pass-2, off the shores of Nicaragua were described by the DAILY WORLD, the newspaper of American working people, as preparations for a sea blockade of Nicaragua. The newspaper says that American spy planes are flying over Nicaraguan territory, marking targets for bombing strikes and preparing detailed maps for an invasion.

The ABC television company says that the last touches are being put to plans for making massive strikes at economic targets in Nicaragua. It is stressed in the ABC report that according to the Pentagon's officials these strikes are to be made from the territory of Honduras.

U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN EL SALVADOR TO CONTINUE

LD152154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] The United States is continuing its adventurist course -- which could lead to an explosion -- against the Central American republics, by stepping up its crude interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

According to an AFP correspondent, Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, in his recent address to one of the commissions of the U.S. Congress, stated frankly that the Reagan administration intends to continue providing military assistance to the bloody El Salvador regime. It is extremely important, declared the Pentagon Chief, that on no account the partisans be permitted to gain victory. The creation of a communist regime in that country would undermine the defence capability of the United States, he said.

Leaving Weinberger's sickening fabrications about the Red threat in the Western Hemisphere and his blathering to the effect that the struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence against rotten dictatorships allegedly strikes a blow at America's might, to his conscience, let us consider some of the facts. The defeats inflicted daily on the forces of the El Salvador regime by the patriots are obvious. It is these defeats which are causing headaches and exasperation in the White House. In trying to stifle the national liberation movement in that small Central American republic, the Yankees are sparing neither funds nor weapons. As is known, in January this year, 1,500 El Salvador servicemen were sent to the United States for a crash course in counterinsurgency. Under the instruction of the notorious Green Berets, there are 967 junior officers and men at the Fort Bragg base in North Carolina; the rest are at Fort Benning in Georgia, where the instructors, who are experienced in reprisals against a peaceful population, are making punitive troops out of the Salvadoreans.

Will El Salvador become a second Vietnam? This alarming question is more and more often being raised in the pages of the American press and repeated in radio and television broadcasts. So far, the Pentagon continues to send more and more weapons and advisers to the long-suffering country in the grip of the flames of civil war; at its bases it trains future murderers and troublemakers. It has not by chance that El Salvador was recently visited by Gen Wallace Nutting, the commander of U.S. forces in the Panama Canal Zone. As a result of a 3-day inspection of the Salvadorean Armed Forces, he sent the Pentagon a report on the need for their emergency reinforcement.

The Ronald Reagan administration, becoming more and more bogged down in this dangerous adventure, is hastening to try to prop up the shaky Duarte regime. It is obvious that the lessons of history are lost on the gentlemen in the White House.

U.S. PLANS MORE BASES TO CONTROL CENTRAL AMERICA

PY151559 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The United States plans to increase the number of its military bases in Latin America. In the first place, it plans to build new bases in Honduras and on Colombia's San Andres Island. It is also planning to build other military bases on Ecuador's Galapagos Islands and on Argentine islands located in the Beagle Channel.

Why does Washington need to build more military bases on the continent? From remarks made by Adm Thomas B. Hayward, chief of naval operations, it is inferred that without these installations U.S. naval forces cannot effectively control the Central American region and the Caribbean Basin.

In the meantime, to maintain effective control -- which means permanent intervention in the affairs of countries located in the region -- the United States already has about 20 bases and other military installations which are all designed to support the Yankee imperialist policy.

From those bases, the Yankee forces had moved into Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. In 1964 Yankee Marines stationed at the Panama Canal base fired bursts of machinegun fire at a demonstration staged by students.

Adm Harry Train, commander in chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, has been touring Latin American countries located on the Atlantic coast. He will also visit Jamaica. Observers link his trip to plans designed to transfer his Rapid Deployment Forces -- whose staff is stationed in Key West, Florida -- to Caribbean islands.

These plans of the Pentagon have provoked uneasiness in countries of the region, especially in Colombia. The newspaper VOZ PROLETARIA states that should Colombia agree to let the United States build a base on San Andres Island, the country could at any time be forced into the Pentagon's belligerent adventures whose consequences it will have to endure. By becoming a parade ground for an aggression planned by the United States against Cuba and Nicaragua -- two countries which conducted anti-imperialist revolutions -- Colombia would become increasingly subservient to Washington.

By luring Colombia and other countries of the continent into making military commitments, Washington can have major additional leverage to influence the economic and political policy of these countries. Any U.S. aggression against Latin American countries would automatically cause Colombia to become its accomplice.

We want to add a few more words about Colombian cooperation with the United States. It has become quite clear that Washington's belligerent policy seeks to make Colombia part of the U.S. strategic plan for Washington to become an international gendarme.

Every new base built in Latin America and elsewhere means further facilities for storing nuclear weapons, of which U.S. overseas military installations are already full -- namely those in Puerto Rico, Panama and Jamaica.

The Mexican publication UNO MAS UNO states that the depots of nuclear weapons in Puerto Rico, in Caribbean islands and Panama are like kegs of dynamite which can explode at any moment since the fuse is in the hands of the U.S. military gorillas.

GROMYKO TALKS WITH DEPARTING MEXICAN ENVOY

LD151956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Diaz Serrano, ambassador of the United Mexican States to the Soviet Union, in connection with his forthcoming departure home.

During the friendly conversation there was confirmation of the common attitudes of the USSR and Mexico on fundamental questions of the struggle for detente and disarmament, and the striving of both countries for a further development of relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Comrade Gromyko noted that Mexico, traditionally pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course, is making a tangible contribution to the affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and goodneighborliness in relations between states. At this level, as was stressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, certain ideas expressed by President Lopez Portillo of Mexico in relation to the need for reducing the present tension in the Caribbean Basin and Central America caused by the aggressive actions of imperialist circles have been received positively in the USSR.

AUCCTU CONGRESS OPENS IN KREMLIN 16 MAR

'Text' of Brezhnev Speech

LD161018 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech "Put Concern for the Working People, Concern for Production at the Center of Attention of the Trade Unions" made by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of Soviet trade unions:

Dear comrades, esteemed guests from abroad,

The Political Bureau of our Party's Central Committee has entrusted me to address the present congress of the Soviet trade unions. This is an important and honourable assignment. Trade union congresses are a big event in our country's political life. The broadest strata of the working people are represented here. Gathered here are the envoys of those whose labour, in the fullest and loftiest meaning of the word, lies at the foundation of the greatness and might of our motherland.

Now that the trade unions have spread beyond the cities to include the rural areas, the collective farms, they have turned into an organisation of the working people that is unique both in numbers -- a membership of 130 millions -- and in quality.

On the ideological plane this emphasises once again that the world outlook of the working class, always the backbone of the trade union movement, determines the ideological positions of all the classes and social groups in Soviet society. On the political plane this means that the foundation of Soviet Government, of our state of the whole people, has become stronger, more stable, than ever. On the social plane this testifies to the fact that the processes of eliminating the distinctions between town and countryside and between physical and mental work are continuing, the fact that the working class, the collective-farm peasantry and the working intelligentsia are all part of the trade union movement is an important indicator of the Soviet people's growing unity, an indicator of the all-round progress of the developed socialist society.

Allow me, dear comrades, to convey warm, heartfelt greetings from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government to you, the congress delegates, and to all those who elected you to this congress. I greet all present on the opening of the statutory 17th Congress of the Trade Unions.

Comrades, the trade unions hold an important place in the political system of socialist society. They are a powerful means of promoting democracy and drawing the working people into the building of communism. The same assessment was made at the 26th party congress too. I am pleased to note that the Soviet trade unions play a big role -- one could say an indispensable role -- in solving the many-sided tasks our eventful and dynamic times put forward. This is as it should be.

Without in any way attempting to anticipate either the report by the AUCCTU or the forthcoming discussion I should like to share with you some thoughts that have a bearing on trade union work, on the tasks of the unions.

We all know Vladimir Lenin's words about the trade unions being a school of administration, a school of economic management, a school of communism. Those are very apt, meaningful, unfading words. They express the substance of Lenin's concept of the trade union movement under socialism. Several generations of working people have passed through this school in the Soviet years. And with each new generation efforts to promote the growth of social production have become more and more closely intertwined in trade union work with efforts to improve the working and living conditions of all working people, to protect their rights, to raise their living standards.

The unions have done a tremendous amount of work in these main areas of their activity, and they have accumulated valuable experience in heightening the working people's creative efforts. I refer to the workers' meetings and the standing production conferences, where the voice of every working person should be heard. I refer to socialist emulation, a powerful lever of economic growth. I refer to the grassroots movement to upgrade output programmes, to the movement of inventors and innovators, to the introduction of advanced work methods, to creative initiatives and new ideas aimed at raising labour productivity, making rational use of the latest scientific and technological achievements, economising resources and improving quality.

The trade unions have many different ways and means of influencing social processes, economic growth, and education of the masses. But are they using them effectively enough? Evidently not. This was noted at trade union meetings and conferences and at sectoral and republican trade union congresses. It would be good, it would be useful, if the businesslike and self-critical spirit which manifested itself with sufficient clarity during the report-and-election campaign were not only consolidated but also given fresh impetus at this congress.

The trade union organisations should reshape their work in the light of today's demands more quickly and more energetically. They should tackle new economic and social problems more boldly, make broader use of scientific findings and constantly improve the proficiency of their activists.

Competence, heightened feeling for the new, the closest of ties with the masses, consideration for people and a knowledge of the workings of the human mind and heart are the qualities the trade union functionary of our time should possess.

We have all seen time and again that each new stage of development poses its own tasks, gives them new, concrete meaning and demands new approaches in carrying them out. Take the economy. Its scales have changed. The nature of work has changed. The key directions of economic development have changed. Today the common goal of government bodies, of the machinery of economic management and, it goes without saying, of the trade unions as well is to regear the economy for intensive growth, to make it truly economical.

I would say, comrades, that the most topical task of the unions in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period is to reach every single working person, to make the requirements of the party's economic policy understandable and attractive to him, to convince him that this policy corresponds to his vital interests and that it is therefore the duty of each person to contribute to its complete success by his initiative, by his creative quests.

How can the work on each concrete section be organised better, more effectively? How can scientific and technological advances be applied -- not just in general but concretely, at a definite work-place? What has to be done, and how, to raise labour productivity and to exercise the strictest economy of materials and manpower in a given enterprise and in a given industry? The answers to these questions should be furnished not only by the management but by the unions as well. It is very important that each trade union, each union organisation, should act as concretely and efficiently as possible in embodying the party's guidelines in its practical work. We don't have the time to lean back and contemplate. There's work to be done, and we must do it.

We have now entered the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. The people of the Soviet Union support the 26th party congress decisions heart and soul, and they are going forward fully confident of their abilities, and with a clear understanding of both the complexity and the greatness of the tasks that have to be carried out. It is this that underlies our country's clear-cut workaday rhythm, the conscientious work in factory and field.

We have every reason today for expressing our deep gratitude to the workers of the enterprises and organisations who are successfully carrying out, and exceeding, the pledges they have made, who are working with dedication and inspiration.

Speaking from this rostrum I should like, comrades, to address words of acknowledgement to the trade unions as well. They are making a direct and most immediate contribution to our successes and our accomplishments.

There are thousands of front-rankers and front-ranking enterprises in our country. Speaking figuratively, they have carried out a reconnaissance in force and captured important bridgeheads. But, as we know, scouts do not score victories by themselves. This means we must now bring up the whole army and launch an overall offensive. And the place of the unions is in the front ranks of the advancing army of labour.

Comrades, vital and urgent questions that affect the interests of all working people, of the entire nation, have always been raised at trade union congresses. One of these questions today is the food situation. The party and government are well acquainted with the existing difficulties and are doing everything possible to surmount them. We intend, at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU, to examine a food programme which will outline ways of radically solving this problem. Yet both in agriculture and in the related industries there is a great number of urgent matters that brook no delay, that can, and must, be tackled immediately in order to improve food supplies.

This is a vast area for the trade unions to apply their energies. It is their direct job to draw public attention to improving food storage and to preventing losses. The union organisations at state farms and collective farms must boldly tackle problems connected with the use of all the local food processing resources. Neither the subsidiary farms of enterprises nor personal subsidiary allotments should escape the attention of the unions. It is a duty of the unions to seek ways and means of encouraging the initiative and activity of all organisations and all persons who are connected with the food problem. I ask you, comrades, to give thought to this.

Now I should like to touch on a question relating to an altogether different sphere. I refer to new forms of team work organisation and incentives. These methods raise production efficiency and they fully correspond to the party's economic strategy in the present stage. As you know, they are to be introduced on the widest scale in the current five-year period.

Mixed teams that contract to do an overall job achieve substantial savings of time, manpower and materials. In these teams discipline is firmer, earnings are higher and young workers learn skills faster. Naturally, labour productivity is also higher in these teams. Here is just one example. At the end of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period the productivity of builders working in these teams was a third higher than the average for the industry. As you can see, the difference is impressive.

A team that is well organised and works efficiently and, I would say, intelligently, is a real school for the development of workers' managerial skills, an experimental laboratory of creative initiative. In the course of their day-to-day joint work the members of such a team acquire the economic and also political knowledge that is so necessary in our time. Such a team truly develops in a person the feeling that he is a master of his factory, a master of his country.

There would not seem to be any need to demonstrate the advantages of such teams to anyone. Yet the team method is being introduced slowly, and not always consistently. There are cases of teams breaking up. What are the reasons?

By forming a team front-rank workers express their desire and readiness to take responsibility for carrying out the entire volume of a work assignment on time and at a high standard of quality. But unfortunately not all economic managers evince a willingness to provide the teams with the conditions they need for their work, a willingness to shoulder their part of the responsibility. This is a result both of shortcomings in production management and of conservative thinking. All this undermines the very essence of the team method, its cost-related foundation.

Therefore, to give self-sufficient teams a clear road we must continue to restructure the economic management mechanism, improve the supply of materials and machinery, and combat a formal approach to work planning and accounting. I am confident that the trade unions, each in its own industry, in its own sector, will actively and persistently join in developing and consolidating this progressive form of work organisation.

Trade union participation in improving the economic management mechanism naturally goes beyond the framework of work teams. How best to combine the workers' personal interests with the interests of the factory and society as a whole? How to reduce manual labour to a minimum, to release the "redundant" workers, who in our country are not redundant at all and are badly needed in other sectors? How to establish the most direct and obvious connection between work and remuneration? It is not only the job of research centers, of the scientists, to provide answers to these and similar questions. Production collectives, the general meetings of workers, also can, and should, make a big contribution to this.

People with a practical mind and the wisdom that comes from experience should be listened to and their opinions summed up. The trade unions should help in doing this.

Comrades, efforts to develop the economy are inseparably connected with efforts to improve the people's living standards cannot be raised unless production is expanded. [sentence as received] By the same token, the better the working and living conditions the faster production will grow. That is an axiom of the socialist way of life. And the more mature our society becomes, the greater the attention we can, and should, pay to the people's everyday needs -- to housing, food, services, health care and education -- to everything that determines a person's well-being and also his frame of mind.

The question might arise: Hasn't the trade union function of protecting the working people's interests and rights outlived itself in a country where the state expresses the interests and will of the entire people? No, it hasn't. Of course, our trade unions do not have to protect the working person from the state or from a boss, as is the case in capitalist countries. They protect him from violations of Soviet laws by some individuals and bodies.

The trade unions must take an irreconcilable stand against all deviations from the legal rules and regulations, from the labour laws. But that is not enough. Union activity should create a situation that rules out the very possibility of a violation of the rights of working people, a situation in which any manifestation of conceit, indifference, of which some managers are still guilty, would be inconceivable.

Red tape should also be under constant fire from the unions. I hope you won't take offence, comrades, if I suggest that some trade union functionaries are not immune to that ailment either.

It is clear that the trade unions, an organisation called upon to carry out a variety of complex functions, cannot get along without corresponding staffs. It is also clear, however, that the effectiveness of these staffs does not depend so much on their numbers as on a well-planned and balanced structure, and on precise organisation of the work. Can we consider that everything is in order here in this respect? Evidently not.

The main thing is for trade union functionaries to spend more time in the midst of people and less time in the midst of paper work. To rely more solidly on union activists, on resourceful and energetic rank and file union members. In other words, here too, in the battle against red tape, the best remedy is to promote socialist democracy to the utmost.

The trade unions should concern themselves both with work collectives as a whole and the individual characteristics of each person.

They should pay constant attention to creating, on the job, an atmosphere, a socio-psychological and moral climate, in which the finest traits of the Soviet character, the finest qualities of the Soviet man, would reveal themselves most fully. It is probably quite in place to speak about this at the congress today.

While giving maximum support to every progressive idea and instilling a feeling of respect for all who work conscientiously, the unions, like the whole of our public, should at the same time take an irreconcilable stand against drunkards, persons who do slapdash or slipshod work, and persons who steal the people's property. There are not many persons of that kind but they disgrace the reputation of the working man. They should be punished in a way that hits both their pride and their pocket. This point is evidently worth considering when amending and improving our labour laws.

Here is another idea I should like to share with the congress delegates. The Central Committee of the CPSU and also, as I know, the AUCCTU receive quite a few letters about shortcomings in the allocation of housing, in the organisation of trade and public catering and in the health services. The question of instituting stricter supervision on these sectors of work is clearly ripe.

Some might say, of course, that we have a system of people's control and we have public control commissions and groups. Yes, we do. But let us ask ourselves: Do our inspectors always inspect competently and effectively? Not always, probably. Otherwise the letters I mentioned would not have been written.

This means that the inspection, especially in spheres directly connected with people's daily needs, has to be made more effective, that it should not be a formality, that it should be carried out irrespective of person. For the trade unions this is a task of tremendous political importance and profound democratic meaning.

Trade union committees should cooperate more actively with Soviet Government bodies on all matters affecting the vital interests of people. In turn, the soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees cannot work effectively unless they cooperate with the unions. Cooperation among them should be strengthened at all levels, including the highest level.

Comrades, work to further broaden the powers and responsibility of the trade unions, to enhance their prestige and to strengthen their ties with the masses is one of the main directions in the development of socialist democracy.

The party has always declared that every public organisation, including, of course, the trade unions, should carry out its functions in the best possible way, should reflect as fully as possible, to use Lenin's words, what the masses think and what troubles them. This enables the party and the government to express the will and interests of the people, of all strata of our society, more fully in their policy.

The party has complete confidence in the trade unions, highly appreciates the work they are doing and respects their organisational independence. The party's prestige as the guiding force in Soviet society contributes to the growing influence of the unions. Good, businesslike cooperation between party bodies and the trade unions helps in finding successful solutions to the most complex problems, whether relating to the economy, social questions or to cultural development and the spiritual growth of Soviet people.

Socialism's enemies -- the ideologists of the bourgeoisie, the reformists, the revisionists -- have long staked their hopes on tearing the trade unions away from the Marxist-Leninist parties and have been strenuously propagating the theory of trade union "neutrality". Actually, however, behind all this lie attempts to switch the trade unions over to the road of bourgeois policy, the road of betrayal of the interests of the working class.

The party, the state and the trade unions in our country are working hand in hand, coordinating their efforts, each carrying out its functions. This coordination, this unity, is a guarantee of success for the communist cause. It is unity that we will not allow anyone to shake!

Comrades, our party and our people have a high opinion of the international activity of the Soviet trade unions. This activity promoting the working people's interests and peace meets with due acknowledgement from our class brothers abroad. This is illustrated, for one thing, by the presence of a large number of guests from other countries at your congress. I should like to extend hearty greetings to them and to wish them success in their substantial efforts which are so important for many millions of working people!

Unity of the working people of all countries, unity of their trade unions, is more essential today than ever before. They have a vast area of common interests. Above all, a desire to banish the threat of war, to put a stop to the arms race, to preserve and consolidate detente. The Tenth World Trade Union Congress made this clear. It demonstrated a growing urge for unity and solidarity on a class-oriented, anti-imperialist basis; for combined efforts in the fight against the war danger and to strengthen peace.

Now a few words about the international situation as a whole. To say it is complicated and tense would perhaps be saying too little. The situation arouses alarm over the entire further development of international relations.

Take what has happened at the Madrid follow-up conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Security and cooperation -- that was the mandate the conference had from the peoples. Instead, however, high-ranking representatives of the governments of the United States and (under obvious Washington pressure) of some other NATO countries have come to Madrid with an entirely different intention, that of poisoning to the maximum the international atmosphere. As a pretext, they chose the internal events in Poland. NATO bloc spokesmen began telling the Sejm and the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party what they should do to settle their country's internal problems. Nor did they omit slandering the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Representatives of governments that in every manner patronise the bloodiest and most inhuman regimes now to be found in the world, that take it out on people active in trade unions and other democratic organisations in their own countries, held forth unblushingly on the subject of "championing human rights."

Let me repeat: Polish affairs were no more than a pretext. No one will succeed in overturning socialism in Poland. That is also evidently understood by the foreign inspirers of the Polish counter-revolutionaries. Their true aim in Madrid was to add still more heat to the general atmosphere and thereby facilitate the sinister plans of the United States with regard to Western Europe. They want to make it a launching pad for new American missiles, a lightning rod that would take the retaliatory strike in the event of a conflict. Furthermore, they want to raise additional obstacles to the development of normal economic ties between Western Europe and the socialist countries. These ties obviously do not suit Washington, because Western Europe is one of its chief economic rivals.

Actions of that sort give food for serious thought about the future of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe, and not in Europe alone.

Madrid, after all, is only a recent example. One could probably say that international relations as a whole have now come to a distinctly visible crossroads.

On the one hand lies the path of strengthening peace and extending peaceful cooperation among all states, cooperation based on unfailing respect for the independence, rights and interests of each country, on non-interference in internal affairs, and on joint efforts to strengthen world security and mutual confidence.

That path is clearly marked out in the provisions of the Helsinki Conference, and in many other inter-state documents of the past decade. And it has been confirmed by practical experience of nations, especially the European nations during those ten years.

On the other hand lies the path onto which the world is being intensively pushed by the newly fledged devotees of cold war and dangerous balancing on the brink of a real war.

They would like nothing better than to tear up the legal and ethical norms of relations between states that have taken shape over the centuries and to cancel their independence and sovereignty. They are trying to retaylor the political map of the world, and have declared large regions on all continents as zones of their "vital interests." They have arrogated the "right" to command some countries, and to judge and "punish" others. Unembarrassed, they publicly announce, and try to carry out, plans for economic and political "destabilisation" of governments and states that are not to their liking. With unexampled cynicism they gloat over difficulties experienced by this or that nation. They are trying to substitute "sanctions" and blockades for normal communications and international trade, and endless threats of armed force, not short of threats to use nuclear weapons, for contacts and negotiations.

It is simply astonishing to see it all. And you cannot help asking yourself: What is there more of in this policy -- thoughtlessness and lack of experience in international affairs, or irresponsibility and, to say it bluntly, an adventurist approach to problems crucial for the destiny of mankind? Not in our country, but in the columns of respectable organs of the U.S. bourgeois press this policy was described as "a course to political disaster". It is hard to deny the validity of this description.

Speaking of blockades and "sanctions": The Soviet Union is a large country with a powerful economy and a wealth of resources. And the socialist community as a whole is even more than that. So we could somehow manage, and let no one have any doubts about that. Among countries Washington calls its allies many are far more dependent on foreign trade for all their development. It is hard to say, therefore, whose interests are hit more painfully by the policy of cowboy attacks on international trade and normal economic relations.

Objectively speaking, the course of further straining the international atmosphere, escalating the arms race, and destroying normal ties between states augurs no good to any nation. And that, of course, includes the Americans. But the troubles it will cause all mankind may be numerous indeed. That is why we are firmly convinced that this course cannot win the support of the peoples, and has no future. The sooner this is understood by its initiators, the better it will be for all concerned.

As for the Soviet Union, we are firmly and undeviatingly set on the course of lasting peace and peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation among all states, irrespective of their social and political system. And, certainly, we want all participants in the Madrid meeting, when it resumes its work, to finally get down to the business for which it was convened -- security and cooperation in Europe. Also, we want the road opened for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, so badly needed by the peoples of our continent.

Comrades, the militarist line and aggressive policy of the NATO bloc, headed by the United States, are forcing us to maintain our country's defence capability at the due level. That is a grim necessity of the present-day world, and, of course, it requires diverting considerable resources to the detriment of our plans of peaceful construction. But as I have already said more than once, we have not spent, nor will we spend, a single rouble more for these purposes than is absolutely necessary for the security of our people, and that of its friends and allies. And we see the future not in the context of any unrestricted stockpiling of mountains of weapons, but in the context of reaching sensible accords with the other side on a mutual lowering of the level of military confrontation.

In this connection, of course, the problem of reducing nuclear armaments in Europe merits special attention. One could say that at present this is the key to ending the growing danger of a worldwide nuclear-missile war.

You are aware, comrades, of the concrete and far-reaching proposals made by the Soviet Union on this score: From the one for reducing by two-thirds the nuclear arsenals of the two sides in Europe and designed for use in Europe, to the one for completely clearing the continent of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. It is also common knowledge that the American side has so far been evading a serious discussion, let alone solution, of these questions, taking cover behind the absurd demand that the Soviet Union should unilaterally disarm, which Washington has, as though in mockery, called the "zero option".

However, we do not lose hope of reaching a sensible accord on the basis of parity and equal security of the sides. Furthermore, we are doing everything we can to this end, both in words and in actions. I can inform you, dear comrades, that, striving to facilitate a just agreement on a major reduction of nuclear weapons by both sides in Europe, and desirous of setting a good example, the Soviet leadership has taken a decision to introduce, unilaterally, a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR. We are freezing, in both the quantitative and qualitative respects, the armaments of this kind already stationed here, and are suspending the replacement of old missiles, known as the SS-4 and SS-5, by newer SS-20 missiles.

This moratorium will be in force either until an agreement is reached with the United States to reduce, on the basis of parity and equal security, the medium-range nuclear weapons designed for use in Europe, or until the time, if and when, the U.S. leaders, disregarding the security of the nations, actually go over the practical preparations to deploy Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles in Europe.

Further, we stated earlier that if the two sides reached agreement on a moratorium we would be prepared, as a sign of good will, to carry out a unilateral reduction of the number of our nuclear weapons in Europe as part of the future reduction agreed upon. Now we have decided to take a new step demonstrating our resolve for peace and our faith in the possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement. The Soviet Union intends already this year, unless there is a new aggravation of the international situation, to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles on its own initiative.

In accounting these decisions we are confident that the peoples of the world will appreciate the peaceable intentions and good will displayed by the Soviet Union. We also hope that our Western counterparts in the talks are able to respond to this by constructive steps in a spirit of good will.

At the same time we regard it as our duty to make the following perfectly clear. If the governments of the United States and its NATO allies, in defiance of the will of the nations for peace, were actually to carry out their plan to deploy in Europe hundreds of new American missiles capable of striking targets on the territory of the Soviet Union, a different strategic situation would arise in the world. There would arise a real additional threat to our country and its allies from the United States. This would compel us to take retaliatory steps that would put the other side, including the United States itself, its own territory, in an analogous position. This should not be forgotten.

This circumstance is yet another reminder of how significant the question of a Soviet-American strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction agreement is for the destinies of peace for lessening the threat of a world-wide nuclear conflagration. As is known, the United States has refused to put into force the treaty on this score that was signed in 1979. Nor has Washington as yet wished to hold further talks on this problem. But the issue is becoming increasingly acute and urgent.

In the first place, implementation of the American plans to station new missiles in Europe could upset -- with consequences for the future that are difficult to foresee -- the strategic arms balance the sides have reached at the present time.

In the second place, the development by the sides of new types of mass destruction weapons (unless this is stopped on the basis of a treaty) could knock out the ground from under limitation, reduction and control agreements that are now still possible.

Therefore, we call on the government of the United States not to raise artificial barriers to SALT talks and to get down to them in the nearest future. Pending their resumption we would propose that the two sides undertake a mutual commitment not to open a new channel of the arms build-up, not to deploy sea-based or ground-based long-range cruise missiles.

In general, we believe that the situation in the world calls for maximum restraint in the military activity of the two opposing alliances of countries. We would be prepared, for example, to agree to a mutual restriction of naval operations. In particular, we would consider it possible to agree that missile submarines of the two sides should be removed from their present extensive combat patrol areas, that their cruises should be restricted by limits mutually agreed upon. We would also be prepared to discuss the question of spreading confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially to areas through which the busiest shipping routes pass. In short, we stand for the largest possible part of the world ocean becoming a zone of peace in the very nearest future.

Those are our new proposals on the issue of curbing the arms build-up and averting the threat of another world war. As you see, comrades, our party and the Soviet Government are conscientiously carrying out the people's mandate, are doing everything to justify the hopes of the people of our country, and of all mankind, for a lasting peace, for clear skies above a peaceful Earth.

Comrades, the time allotted for my speech is running out.

A few words in conclusion. The current year is the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This is a big holiday for our dear motherland, a holiday of the friendship of the peoples.

This is a triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. At the same time it is a good occasion for a summing-up, for defining and clarifying the tasks for the future. As we prepare to celebrate this glorious jubilee we judge our actions, time and again, by the yardstick of Lenin's programme for the building of a new society.

The Central Committee of the party calls on communists and non-party people, men and women of all generations, all working people, to come to the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary with new achievements in carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Allow me to express the confidence that the trade unions will play an ever-greater role in the further development of our great multinational state, in the building of communism.

I wish you one and all, dear friends, big successes in your work and social activity, and joy and happiness in life.

Pre-Opening Press Conference

LD151344 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 15 Mar 82

["Influential Force of Soviet Society" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar, TASS -- Vitaliy Provotorov, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU), has referred to the forthcoming 17th congress of Soviet trade unions as "the most representative one in the entire history of the trade union movement in the USSR". Speaking at a press conference in Moscow today, he said 5,052 delegates have been elected to the congress which opens in the Kremlin tomorrow.

The working class constitutes the bulk of the Soviet trade unions, Vitaliy Provotorov points out. In the past five years the number of trade unionists among collective farmers has grown. At present this mass public organization in the USSR unites more than 130 million people.

The forthcoming congress was preceded by a report-and-election campaign all over the country. More than 20 million workers spoke at congresses, meetings and conferences.

The AUCCTU secretary noted the increased role of the trade unions in developing the socialist economy, in bringing about a rise in production, and in upholding the rights and interests of the working people. Matters aimed at further enhancing the role of trade unions in solving the principal task of society -- to raise the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people -- will figure prominently at the congress.

Provotorov said that the congress is to determine tasks to further improve labour safety and working conditions of industrial and office workers. The state allocates 2,000 million roubles for these purposes every year. In the past five years alone, the working conditions of 20 million people have been improved. He added that the trade unions will actively contribute to the implementation of the program of housing construction the high rate of which is kept in the current five year plan period as well.

The congress is to be attended by about three hundred foreign guests from 140 foreign countries. "The trade unions of the USSR are for mutual understanding and the unity of action of all forces struggling for peace, democracy and social progress," Provotorov said.

CPSU Greetings to AUCCTU

LD152342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1812 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar (TASS) -- We are transmitting the full text of the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions:

"Dear Comrades!

"The Communist Party Central Committee ardently and cordially welcomes the delegates of the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, worthy representatives of the great labor army, envoys of the heroic working class, the glorious kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia of the land of soviets.

"The 17th congress of trade unions is taking place at an historically important period, when the Soviet people are selflessly working on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and, full of creative energy and optimism, closely ranked around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and are moving toward the 60th USSR anniversary.

"The party values highly the multifaceted and fruitful activities of the trade unions, seeing them as an influential force on Soviet society, as its own reliable support among the masses and as a powerful means of developing democracy and involving the working people in the management of state and public affairs. It unswervingly pursues a course aimed at conditions of developed socialism.

"Having taken a big detachment of kolkhoz farmers into its ranks, the USSR trade unions now have 130 million working people of all nations and ethnic groups of the country as their members and have become a genuine mass organization whose leading force was and still is the working class.

"Inherent in the Soviet trade unions are a high class consciousness, a clear understanding of the state's interests and a close interconnection between the development of social production and the raising of the level of well being of the people in the socialist community. The party is constantly dependent on the trade unions in working out and implementing economic and social policy and in the communist education of the working people.

"The CPSU Central Committee expresses conviction that the supreme forum of the trade unions will consider the results of the work done deeply and from every aspect and set the tasks for the new 5-year plan period on the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress. The main thing is to mobilize the working people to implement the congress's instructions on putting the economy on the intensive road of development, effectively using the country's mighty productive potential, fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, securing the further growth of our economic strength and raising the living standards of Soviet people.

"The trade unions are called upon to make a weighty contribution to the development of industry, to solve the food problem, to improve capital construction and the work of transport, to speed up scientific-technical progress and to perfect the economic mechanism.

"It is a matter of honor for the trade unions to try to achieve a successful solution of the crux of our economic policy: a thrifty attitude to the public good and the ability to utilize everything we have fully and purposefully. May every collective, every worker, fight daily for saving raw and other materials, fuel and electricity; may they recall the words of V.I. Lenin: "The owner of industry, the owner of bread, the owner of all products in the country is us." It is necessary to strengthen state and labor discipline in every way and to raise the level of organization and businesslike attitudes to perfect worker control.

"A lofty duty of the trade unions is to widely develop socialist competition and the movement for communist attitude to work.

"It is important to concentrate efforts on raising labor productivity, the efficiency of publicly-owned production and the quality of products, on reducing manual labor and on the better utilization of basic assets. The introduction of the experience of leading collectives and innovators of production and the brigade form of organization and labor incentives deserves particular attention.

"The trade unions, in close cooperation with the soviets of people's deputies, economic organs and social organizations, are called upon to participate still more actively in the solution of social questions. It is necessary to persistently strive to fulfill collective agreements, to improve further conditions of labor, everyday life, trade and public catering, to pay constant attention to strengthening the health of the working people and the development of physical culture and sport and tourism and to improve mass cultural work. Still greater concern must be displayed for women as workers and mothers.

"The trade unions occupy an important place in the political system of socialism. Their influence is the fuller and more effective the more actively they perform their functions and use the rights guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. An effective way of developing the initiative of the working people is to enhance the role of workers' meetings and production conferences.

"A major concern of the trade unions is to propagandize the achievements and advantages of socialism, to inculcate into the working people an active, vital attitude, wholehearted loyalty to the cause of the party -- to communist ideals -- soviet patriotism and internationalism and readiness to defend their homeland.

"Their great responsibility to the working class and all working people requires of the trade unions a constant improvement in the style and methods of their activity. The man of labor, the satisfaction of his everyday needs and requests, the defense of his interests, the training of the young workers who will take over and the development of mentorship should unfailingly be at the center of attention.

"The building of communism and the preservation of peace on Earth are our two main tasks. The party appreciates the great contribution by the trade unions to the cause of consolidating peace, strengthening friendship between peoples and persistently struggling against all forms of social and national oppression. In circumstances of increased aggressiveness of imperialism, primarily American, and the exacerbation of international tension, there is increased significance in the joint efforts of the trade unions of all countries directed toward preventing the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

"There is no doubt that the Soviet trade unions will continue to hold the banner of proletarian internationalism high, develop and deepen their fraternal relations with the working people of all continents and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international trade union movement.

"The CPSU Central Committee wishes the delegates to the 17th Congress success in their work and expresses its firm conviction to the effect that Soviet trade unions will continue to be reliable helpmeets of the party in its communist construction work.

"Long live the trade unions of the USSR -- an influential force in Soviet society!

"Long live the inviolable unity of the party and the people!

"Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

"Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party -- forward to the victory of communism!"

Radio Report on Opening

LD160944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The 17th AUCCTU Congress opened in Moscow an hour ago. Delegates and guests assembled in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses greeted Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Cherenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov with stormy and prolonged applause.

The congress was opened by Comrade Shelayev, the chairman of the AUCCTU. The honorary presidium of the congress was elected unanimously and with great enthusiasm. It consists of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, led by Comrade Brezhnev.

The delegates elected the leading organs for the congress and approved the agenda and the order of its work. The congress will discuss the report on the work of the AUCCTU and the tasks of the professional trade unions of the USSR in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the report of the Central Auditing Commission. There will be elections for the AUCCTU and the Central Auditing Commission.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has the floor. Delegates and congress guests greeted Leonid Ilich with long standing and stormy ovation.

TV Coverage of Opening

OW161029 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 16 March in its evening VREMYA newscast carries a 3-minute video report on the opening of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions.

As the announcer reports on the congress opening at the Kremlin Hall of Congresses, the camera shows a long shot of the hall with officials to the left of the Presidium rising and applauding. As the camera zooms out showing other delegates in the hall, a group of people can be seen moving next to the Presidium from the right of the screen as the delegates applaud and cheer.

After panning the hall, the camera returns to the Presidium and shows Shalayev in the front row standing behind a bank of microphones. To his right stands an applauding Brezhnev with Chernenko to his right. To Shalayev's left are Tikhonov, Andropov and Pelshe and Gromyko, Solomentsev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Gorbachev and Rusakov can be seen moving into their seats. Grishin enters the picture from the left and stands next to Chernenko.

As the announcer names the party leaders present the camera cuts to the delegates in the hall and then shows a distant shot of the Presidium. The camera then cuts to a medium shot of the Presidium as the announcer reports that Shalayev has declared the congress open. The next shot shows Brezhnev seated to Shalayev's right, with Chernenko next to him. Solomentsev can be seen behind Chernenko with Kuznetsov, Demichev, Dolgikh and Kapitonov to his left. Rusakov can be seen in the second row to Shalayev's left. The camera then cuts to the delegates, and the video clip ends at 0933 GMT.

TV Report on Opening

OW161043 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 Mar 82

[From the VREMYA Program]

[Text] Good evening, comrades: The 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress began its work today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow.

Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov were greeted by those present with tumultuous and prolonged applause.

Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, announced the opening of the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech at the congress.

At the center of attention of the highest trade union forum are ways to further improve the activities of the most massive of social organizations in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

More than 50,000 delegates gathered at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. They are envoys of the heroic working class, the glorious kolkhoz peasants and the national intelligentsia of the land of soviets.

Shalayev Opening Speech

LD161250 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS -- The five years that have passed since the previous congress of trade unions were a period marked by a high degree of dynamism in the development of all the spheres of life of our society, Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU) said today. He delivered a report at the regular, 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, which opened in the Kremlin this morning.

The speaker dwelt at length on the role of the trade unions in the economic, production, and spiritual life of society, and stressed that "the Soviet Union trade unions regard concern for the further development of production and a steady raising of the well-being of the working people as their dual task which determines the entire contents of their activities."

Shalayev spoke about the work of the trade unions in organising socialist emulation in which at present 108 million people are taking part and about valuable initiatives of work collectives supported by trade unions.

The USSR consistently pursues the course of broadening the rights of the working people and their trade union organizations in the field of production management, the speaker said further. He stressed that those rights were put on record by the USSR Constitution.

The grandiose plans of further developing the country's economy are confronting the trade unions with new complex tasks in the field of production management. The report offered concrete recommendations to enhance the contribution of the trade unions to raising the efficiency of social production in the USSR.

Much attention in the report was given to the participation of trade unions in resolving social problems. It was pointed out that the populations real incomes had doubled over 1965, and went up 18 percent in the last five years. During the seventies, in particular wages and salaries were increased for over 100 million factory and office workers. Between 1976 and 1980, thanks to the mass-scale state construction and free-of-charge distribution of housing, every fifth inhabitant of the country had improved his or her living conditions.

The Soviet trade unions took an active part in working out and implementing measures to raise the well-being of the Soviet people.

The speaker said that the AUCCTU, the local trade union bodies, together with the economic bodies, have actively worked on the problem of making working conditions easier and healthier, of making the work of man not only more productive but also more meaningful interesting and imaginative. In the period under review a total of 11 billion roubles, which is almost one and a half times more than in the previous five-year period, was spent on labour safety measures provided for under the collective agreements which are concluded in the USSR between trade unions and the administration of the enterprises. As a result working conditions have been improved for over 20 million people while the rates of industrial accidents have been reduced 24 percent and of occupational diseases -- by 26 per cent.

The report pointed out that the state has provided trade unions with broad rights and possibilities for representing the lawful interests of the working people and defending their rights in cases of their violations.

In the period since the 16th Congress of Trade Unions, their ranks in the USSR have increased by another 18 million. At present the Soviet trade unions unite within their ranks over 130 million factory and office workers and cooperated peasants.

Stepan Shalayev further said: "The Soviet trade unions together with the whole people warmly approve and support the Leninist peace-loving policy of the CPSU. They consider making every effort for its practical implementation to be their paramount duty. The main efforts in their international activities are concentrated by the Soviet trade unions on the struggle to unite all the detachments of the workers' movement coming out for peace, democracy and social progress, intensification of solidarity activities of the working people to defend peace, against the arms race which is being whipped up by imperialism.

"The recent years have seen an acute aggravation of the situation in the world, and intensified aggressiveness of imperialism, above all that of the United States. In their desire to arrest the revolutionary social processes, and to reverse detente, the militaristic forces have begun to build up at unheard-of rates their arsenals of weapons and have embarked on a massive ideological onslaught on socialism.

"The refusal to ratify the SALT-2 treaty, the plans to deploy on the European Continent new types of nuclear weapons, the proclamation of the doctrine of a 'limited' nuclear war, the decision on the full-scale production of neutron weapons, the programme of 'chemical re-armament,' the unprecedented increase in military spending -- these are the loops of the international tension and confrontation that are being spiraled by American imperialism which is drawing its allies into its fresh adventures.

"The assertions of bourgeois propaganda about an alleged beneficial influence of military production on employment, the attempts to prove the social unprofitability of conversion and placing the armaments industry on peaceful tracks are a downright deception of the masses.

"One is being witness to attempts on the part of imperialism and its minions to push the trade unions onto the path of resuming the cold war in the international trade union movement, to undermine the solidarity of the working people and to oppose the trade unions of the capitalist countries to those of the countries of socialism.

"However, despite the complexity of the situation, the key tendency of the world trade union movement remains the further strengthening of its class positions, the growth of the political activity of the working masses, and above all in the anti-war struggle, and broadening cooperation between trade unions of different political orientation. The historic responsibility of the working class, the working people, the international trade union movement for the destinies of human civilization is growing.

"The profound concern for the security of the peoples has injected new energy into the international trade union movement, generating mass actions against the forces of war and aggression.

"In the period under review the Soviet trade unions have taken an active part in carrying out a number of major anti-war actions. The entire activity of the trade unions of the USSR is inseparable from the struggle for peace and security of the peoples. By its content and substance, this activity is in consonance with the peace programme for the eighties worked out by our party."

Stephan Shalayev said that the Soviet trade unions maintain ties with trade unions of 145 socialist, the newly-free and capitalist countries. In the last five years, over 4,600 trade union and workers' delegations were received in the USSR. Over 3,700 Soviet trade union delegations travelled abroad.

Our relations with the trade unions of the countries of the socialist community are friendly and genuinely fraternal. They are being pursued at all levels, covering practically all the spheres of trade union activity.

"It is from positions of socialist internationalism that we appraise the events in Poland," the speaker said, "their development has demonstrated that internal anti-socialist elements linked with imperialist subversive centres created a real danger of a counter-revolutionary coup thus placing the country on the brink of a national catastrophe. The imperialist circles of the USA and other capitalist countries continue to interfere in the internal affairs of the sovereign state. The Soviet trade unions fully approve of the measures being implemented in Poland to normalize economic and social life, and support the efforts to consolidate the socialist gains."

From the congress rostrum, the speaker assured the working people of Poland defending socialism in their country that the Soviet trade unions would, as before, provide internationalist assistance and support to the fraternal Polish people.

The speaker pointed out that significant work has been done in recent years in developing international ties with the trade unions of the developed capitalist countries, and above all the countries of Western Europe. These ties were pursued at all levels -- the national, sectoral and between the worker collectives of enterprises.

Fruitfully developing are the traditions of friendship and cooperation with the trade-union centres holding to class, proletarian positions -- the General Confederation of Labour of France, the National Intersindical of Portugal and the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labour. A new step has been made in the development of all-European trade union cooperation. The all-European trade union conferences have become a permanent form of broad meetings of trade unions of different political orientation.

We have already repeatedly stated and we confirm today that the Soviet trade unions favour establishment and development of ties and cooperation with all the working people and trade unions, the speaker said. The Soviet trade unions attach major importance to participation in the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions -- the centre for uniting the class forces of the international trade union movement and an authoritative spokesman for the interests of an over 200-million-strong army of working people. We are actively working in international sectoral trade union internationals associated with the WFTU.

In conclusion Stepan Shalayev said:

"True to their class and international duty, the Soviet trade unions will further continue:

"-- To resolutely and consistently oppose the forces of war and militarism, and work for strengthening peace and putting an end to the arms race;

"-- To deepen and improve the fraternal interaction with the trade unions of the countries of the socialist community:

"-- To support in every way the struggle of the trade unions of capitalist countries against the oppression by monopolies, for democracy and social progress;

"-- To provide internationalist assistance to the trade unions of the newly-free countries in their struggle to strengthen political and economic independence;

"-- To strengthen solidarity with the fighters against tyrannical regimes and racism, to work consistently in defence of the victims of anti-trade union repressions;

"-- To explain to the masses the importance of real socialism in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace, to resolutely oppose the attempts of reaction to push some of the detachments of the trade union movement to positions of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism;

"-- To pursue a course of developing relations and cooperation between trade unions of different orientation, of closing the ranks of the international workers' movement, of achieving unity of action of trade unions on a class and anti-imperialist basis.

"Guided by the immortal Leninist teaching, the Soviet trade unions will further continue to consistently uphold the ideas of proletarian internationalism, to translate into reality the principles of international worker solidarity."

SHCHERBITSKIY WRITES ON UKRAINIAN TRADE UNIONS

PM151247 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Toward the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress": "Developing the Masses' Creative Activeness"]

[Text] Kiev -- The natural pattern of our society's advance is such that the more complex and responsible the tasks of communist building facing us, the more actively the high awareness of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and their patriotic desire to make our life more full-blooded, rich and creative are manifested.

And, of course, the role of the trade unions -- the largest public organization, the party's reliable bulwark among the masses and a powerful means of developing the people's initiative -- increases constantly in the further development of the working people's labor and political activeness.

Historical experience, confirming the vitality of Lenin's principles for building trade unions, convincingly shows that "links with the mass, that is with the enormous majority, of workers (and then all working people) are the most important, most basic condition for the success of any activity on the part of the trade unions." This experience and the entire logic of the proletariat's class struggle also attest to that the strength of the trade unions and the guarantee of their successful activity lie in the tested leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party.

Over 26 million people, that is virtually all the republic's working people, are now united in the ranks of the Soviet Ukraine's trade unions. Party organizations display daily concern for enhancing their role and responsibility in resolving all questions connected with the development of production and the improvement of people's working, living and everyday conditions and for improving the style and methods of the activity of trade union councils and committees. Special significance is attached to ensuring that trade union workers, and primarily communists working in the trade unions, should have indispensable qualities like political maturity, efficiency and specificity of approach, a knowledge of people's daily needs and requirements and the ability to come to their aid promptly, to support a person at a time of difficulty, to react keenly to shortcomings and always to adopt a principled stance.

It is extremely important that these qualities should be manifested primarily in the solution of the large-scale economic and social tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan set by the 26th CPSU Congress and in the organization of mass socialist competition to comprehensively boost socialist production and raise its efficiency. Today the masses' creative activeness -- which is manifested most graphically through labor rivalry -- is exerting an increasingly profound influence on the economy, sociopolitical life and society's moral atmosphere and, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put it, is one of the main "secrets" of the new system's vital force and dynamism.

In the Ukraine, as in the other fraternal republics, socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the economic and social development plan for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets has become widespread. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has approved the patriotic initiatives of many leading collectives in holding labor stints of friendship in honor of each union republic during the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The trade unions have effective levers for improving production efficiency and the quality of all work. They take a direct part in improving the fixing of technical norms, moral and material incentives, the organization of production and labor, mass basic economic education and the movement of rationalizers and inventors. And, as they say, a lot is asked of him to whom a lot has been given.

Sectorial programs for the introduction of leading experience have been developed in the republic for the current 5-year plan with the trade unions' direct participation. The creation -- following the example of Donetskaya Oblast party, soviet, trade union and economic organs -- of regional comprehensive systems for administering the introduction of leading experience is a very promising process.

Since the 26th CPSU Congress many effective new forms of the struggle for economy and thrift have emerged. That is very important. After all, a thrifty attitude toward public property and the ability to make full and rational use of the powerful production potential already created and of everything we possess is the pivot of our party's economic policy.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has approved a proposal from the Ukrainian Trade Unions Council, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee to hold a republic public review of the effectiveness of the utilization of material, fuel and energy resources. These reviews have already become traditional. In the last 5-year plan about 10 million people took part in them each year. The introduction of their proposals has made it possible to save over R3 billion.

Kharkovskaya Oblast party and trade union organizations, economic organs and scientists have found a highly effective form of the struggle for economy and for the acceleration of the practical introduction of the achievements of science and technology. The oblast's leading production and scientific collectives came up with an initiative to launch competition under the slogan "the highest return from production and scientific potential." The initiators of competition -- and their initiative was approved by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee -- elaborated for the 5-year plan and are now implementing comprehensive plans for the mass introduction of inventions and rationalizing proposals aimed at increasing labor productivity, reducing labor expenditure, saving materials, energy and natural resources and improving product quality, reliability and durability. By this means Kharkovskaya Oblast has pledged to obtain a saving of about R1 billion. And their word is not at variance with their deeds: In the first year of the 5-year plan alone R350 million was saved.

The work done by trade union organizations in improving socialist competition and disseminating leading experience helped to a considerable extent to ensure the fulfillment of the most important 10th 5-year plan targets. Almost 80,000 leading workers and innovators and 35,000 labor collectives fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for last year -- the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Over 1.5 million workers will complete the plans for the first quarter of the present jubilee year by the day of the opening of the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress.

The implementation of the crucial tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan requires trade union organizations to continue to display tireless concern for boosting industrial and agricultural production and ensuring the accelerated growth of labor productivity and, in conjunction with economic organs, to pay constant attention to the creation of a precise rhythm at work, the consolidation of labor, production and planning discipline and the extensive introduction of collective forms of organizing labor, and to enhance the effectiveness of socialist competition.

Another reason why this must be mentioned is that in the work of a number of trade union organizations there are still shortcomings -- formalism, fuss, and sometimes even an irresponsible attitude toward matters. As the recent 13th republican trade unions congress noted, in some collectives the prestige of socialist pledges has been allowed to slip and the reasons preventing the scaling of the projected heights are not eliminated in time. And it is not only that the fulfillment of pledges in a number of cases is badly organized. Frequently pledges are adopted without proper grounds or engineering calculations and are not backed up by specific organizational and economic measures. Persistence is not always displayed in fulfilling pledges for labor productivity growth, resource saving and contract deliveries.

Nor can it be considered correct that some trade union committees and the press, television and radio, while widely propagandizing socialist pledges at the initial stage -- when they are being adopted -- pay considerably less attention to the way they are fulfilled and the way the projected heights are scaled. Yet that is the main aspect of the matter. Of course, it is a bad thing when pledges are not fulfilled. But it is even worse when a principled assessment is not made of this state of affairs, reasons are not analyzed and no conclusions are drawn for the future.

The attention of the republic's trade union organizations is centered on concern for man.

Under present-day conditions increasing significance is attached to painstaking work to raise the level of mechanization and automation of production processes and to the widespread dissemination of the Zaporozhye workers' initiative in reducing manual labor -- an initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee. The initiators of the movement have achieved quite good results: The proportion of manual labor here was reduced by over 5 percent over the 5-year plan. Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Lvovskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts and Kiev city are engaged in painstaking work in this matter. At the same time in Cherkasskaya, Vinnitskaya, Chernigovskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts efforts to mechanize and automate labor-intensive processes are still inadequate in the light of industry, construction materials and machine building.

The reduction of unproductive, heavy, unskilled manual labor is a task of enormous economic and social importance. It is a specific manifestation of concern for people's health and harmonious development. Who but the trade unions should be the first to take on this extremely necessary and noble task?

Trade union organizations are called on to make fuller use of the potential of socialist competition for shaping in all working people a responsible, creative attitude toward labor and toward their social duty, high moral qualities, an active life stance and implacability toward the slightest deviations from the norms and principles of the Soviet way of life -- be they manifestations of self-seeking or petit bourgeois disregard of public interests.

The interests of the matter demand that control be stepped up over the extent of labor and the extent of consumption and that a more resolute struggle be waged against violations of labor discipline, drunkenness and an unconscientious attitude toward matters. The trade unions' potential in this matter is enormous. Workers meetings and comrades' courts, councils of workers' honor, mentorship and the press -- the entire arsenal of means of moral and material influence must be directed toward creating everywhere an atmosphere of organization, efficiency, genuine collectivism and mutual respect, an atmosphere of intolerance and universal condemnation of those who seek to grab up as much as possible from society and to give it as little as possible.

The trade unions play a truly invaluable part in creating healthy and safe working conditions and good sanitary and everyday services. Much depends here on persistence and initiative. This is indicated by the example of the republic's leading collectives -- the V.I. Lenin Arsenal Zavod, S.P. Korolev, 25th CPSU Congress, Dneproshina, Sumy and M.V. Frunze associations, the 50th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution Polytechnical Institute in Kiev, the Kiev Ploskovskiy sovkhoz and many others, which are doing a good and comprehensive job of solving all questions relating to production development and the creation of requisite conditions for highly productive labor, training and interesting recreation.

In the last 5-year plan a Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers resolution, suggested by the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, introduced general and compulsory certification of the sanitary and technical conditions of shops and production units and the availability of labor protection facilities at them. This went a long way toward considerably improving labor conditions and labor protection. Also important is that the number of seats on workers' and students' dining rooms was increased to 98 percent and in schools to the standard figure. Through enterprises' efforts more than 2,000 mechanized lines have been manufactured and introduced in workers' dining rooms to dispense meals. This has speeded up and improved the standard of service considerably. The network of stores and order desks at enterprises has doubled in size. General reception centers and consumer services workshops have been set up at many of them.

We want to ensure that trade union organizations everywhere focus attention daily on effective workers control of the work of stores, dining rooms, urban transport and the entire services sphere and of correct distribution of housing, observance of labor legislation, environmental conservation, sport and tourism and people's amateur artistic endeavors, leisure and health -- in short, everything connected with the labor, life and everyday existence of the working man and members of his family.

The 13th Ukrainian Trade Union Congress outlined priority measures to be solved in the next few years. They relate primarily to the further mechanization and automation of production processes and improvement of production organization. It also set the task of doing everything necessary at every enterprise over the next 3-4 years in order to improve labor conditions in line with the demands of modern scientific and technical progress and production aesthetics and provide well-equipped consumer establishments everywhere.

One important job is to provide workers with quality special clothing. Production must be increased and its quality and appearances improved. The relevant ministries and trade union organizations must see to this. But as the experience of the Zaporozhtransformator production association, the pit named for the SOTSIALISTICHESKIY DONBASS newspaper, the Kiev Stroyindustriya combine and other enterprises shows, much can be done in this respect on the spot -- given the will and persistence. In particular, all places can and must have facilities for washing and for dry cleaning special clothing and workshops for fitting and repairing it. Every enterprise is capable of doing this. It does not cost a lot.

In the next few years the republic must take serious steps to improve the organization of catering and services at production units. In particular, the number of seats in all workers' dining rooms must reach the standard figure before the end of the 5-year plan, and hot food must be available to all people working underground, on night shifts and at strip mines, construction sites, field camps and livestock units and to all students.

One important task is to provide young families with somewhere to live. The desire of economic leaders and trade union committees to build more homes for small families and more hostels deserves every support. It is also planned, in the next 2-3 years, to prepare rest homes, boarding houses and tourist centers belonging to trade unions and enterprises for family holidays.

All these are essential, concrete matters. And trade unions' initiative in this respect is actively backed by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the republic's government and local party, soviet and economic organs.

Of course, in any matter, big or small, success always depends on people, on their competence and conscientious, honest and, I would say, selfless attitude toward the job, their ability to organize it, complete it and achieve the required result.

That is why questions relating to the selection and education of trade union cadre workers and activists receive constant attention from party committees. And above all they try to ensure that communists elected to trade union organs and those working in the soviet apparatus and trade union committees set an example in all areas. They are a large force: In our republic alone nearly 860,000 communists -- one-third of the membership -- are in elected trade union organs. Of every communist elected to a leading trade union organ, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, the party demands not just formal membership but active participation in its work, the ability to display initiative, to unite collectives, to value the confidence of the masses and justify it in practice.

All the republic's oblast trade union council and republic and oblast trade union committee chairman and secretaries have higher education. More than 90 percent of trade union obkom chairmen and secretaries are national economic specialists.

As for the chairmen of factory and plant and local trade union committees, now practically all of them have higher or secondary education and nearly two-thirds are specialists in appropriate spheres, while more than one-half are women.

Recently many capable organizers have been promoted to trade union work -- leading workers who have had a good schooling in life and have shown organizing ability. Hero of Socialist Labor Mikhail Georgiyevich Vakhula was a machine tool operator, deputy director of a lift truck plant, chairman of the Machine and Instrument Workers Trade Union obkom and then secretary of the Lvovskaya Oblast Trade Union Council. Hero of Socialist Labor German Leonidovich Mikhaylov, secretary of the Kharkovskaya Oblast Trade Union Council, was a machine tool operator not long ago. He had his worker's schooling at the Valyshev transport machine building plant and then attended the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. Hero of Socialist Labor Tamara Vasilyevna Bychenok, a sewing machine operator at Kiev's Smirnov-Lastochkin production association, was elected to a third term on the Presidium and has been secretary of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council since November 1978.

The further improvement of work with the large trade union aktiv is an indispensable condition for improving the fighting spirit of every primary and shop organization and every trade union group. And that is very important for it is labor collectives that ensure the fulfillment of all our plans. It is labor collectives which are the primary focus of organizational and mass political work.

A great deal of attention in the republic is devoted to the questions of increasing the activeness of trade union organizations and trade union groups and to increasing their authority and their responsibility for productions matters and the moral climate in work collectives. These questions were recently the subject of a businesslike discussion in, among others, the Kiyevskiy, Chernigovskiy, Poltavskiy and Ivanofrankovskiy party obkoms. The experience of Khersonskaya and Krymskaya Oblasts deserves particular attention. Here it has become customary for members and candidate members of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and party committee executives to take part in meetings of grassroots trade union components especially in livestock units and tractor brigades. Active support has been given in the republic to the initiative of the best trade union group organizers -- the production frontrunners who appealed to their colleagues through the newspaper TRUD with the slogan: "No Laggards in Trade Union Groups!"

The improvement of the style and methods of trade union work, which by its very nature is active, creative work in which there is no room for any formalism, is an extremely pressing task. Unfortunately, certain trade union committees and councils, instead of concentrating on concrete organizational work, still indulge in creating a lot of paperwork and holding numerous conferences and meetings, often attended by many people, whose usefulness is slight and sometimes not apparent at all. At the same time, some good, sensible decisions and measures are not fully implemented or are not implemented within the required period. As a rule, workers in these sort of trade union organs rarely visit work collectives or night and evening shifts and do little to help grassroots trade union components.

Many critical comments were made on this during the recent report and election campaign, which was conducted on a good businesslike level in the republic. Particular emphasis was laid on the notion of the importance of being more exacting toward cadres, perfecting organizational work, stepping up monitoring and verification of the implementation of decisions and trying persistently to make every worker and activist value the trust placed in him and to have a creative attitude and a high sense of responsibility with respect to the task with which he has been entrusted. We must resolutely rid ourselves of people who are inert and lacking in initiative, have become bureaucratized and are not capable of getting a grip on themselves and organizing things.

Only in these conditions will all trade union organizations be equal to the requirements and tasks set by our party's 26th congress.

The role of party groups in trade union committees and councils and of primary party organizations is crucial in asserting efficiency and initiative in the activity of trade union organs.

A principle-minded and exacting debate on ways to further improve the work of the republic's trade unions took place during a discussion in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee with leading workers of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, republic committees and oblast trade union councils. The same sort of discussion was held last year in all party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. Primary party organizations regularly hear reports and briefings from communists working in trade unions. Party organizations devoted close attention to the practical implementation of concrete proposals put forward at workers' and trade union meetings, conferences and standing production conferences.

All this increases the authority of trade unions and promotes the strengthening of their influence over the life and activity of work collectives. In the final analysis the problem is one of increasing the activeness of one of the most important components in the political system of developed socialist society and further perfecting socialist democracy, whose development, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses, infinitely augments socialism's strength.

As members of the united fraternal family of peoples of our great socialist motherland, the working people of Soviet Ukraine are actively implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks set by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and are preparing to give a fitting greeting to the momentous jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The creative role of the trade unions -- active helpers of party organizations -- is becoming increasingly apparent in all the activities and achievements of work collectives.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SEES USSR CHANGING TRADE UNIONS

LD151202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1101 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- On the eve of the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions, the Yugoslav daily BORBA writes that in the Soviet Union "there is both the need for and interest in changing something in the trade union organisation so that it could enjoy greater confidence of the masses and play a more effective role in the revival of economic activity."

At the trade union congress and in future discussions on the need to change the method of management in the trade unions and the economy it will be very difficult to bring into harmony centralistic decision-making and initiatives coming from the base, the daily notes. The Soviet economy increasingly demands "legal autonomy" for enterprises which would enable them to plan their activities and dispose of their income, BORBA writes.

Although the idea of the need for changes in "economic measures" is not a new one, it has recently drawn attention again not only because of the congress but also because many economic organisations hold that the causes of their poor performance lie in their lack of autonomy in matters concerning utilisation of funds, the Yugoslav daily stresses.

Though these questions will not be overlooked at the trade union congress, more specific answers to them will soon be given by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the daily assesses.

LAUNCHING OF GORIZONT SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD161130 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS -- Another communications satellite, Gorizont, was put into orbit by the Soviet Union on March 15 in accordance with the programme for the further development of communications systems and TV broadcasting with the use of artificial earth satellites.

The satellite has been put into a circular orbit which is almost stationary, with the initial characteristics as follows: Distance from the earth surface -- 36,320 kilometres; period of revolution round the earth -- 24 hours 23 minutes; inclination of the orbit -- 0.7 degrees.

The satellite carries aboard improved multibarrel relay equipment intended to ensure telephone and telegraph radio communication and transmission of TV programmes.

In addition to the communications and TV equipment, the satellite has a three-axis system of precision orientation with regard to the Earth, a power supply system with independent guidance of solar batteries, a thermal control system, a radio telemetry system for sending back to Earth information about the operation of the onboard systems, a radio system for the accurate measurement of the parameters of the orbit and controlling the satellite and an orbit correction system.

The equipment carried by the satellite is functioning normally. The control and measurement complex is directing the satellite. The operation of the communications and TV equipment of the satellite will be carried out in accordance with the programme.

'GIANT' ACCELERATOR DEVELOPED FOR ATOMIC FISSION

LD151426 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Leningrad, 15 Mar, TASS -- A new giant accelerator is being built in the Soviet Union. Soviet scientists hope to accelerate with its help a flux of elementary particles to unheard-of energies of three trillion electron volts. The capacity of the new accelerator is to exceed six-ten-fold [as received] that of the world's biggest accelerators in the USA and West European countries. The new installation, intended for experiments in high-energy physics is to go into operation in 1990.

The new accelerator has no precedents in present-day physics, said Vasilii Glukhikh, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Yefremov Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus, where engineering work on the project is under way.

The installation looks like a circular hall with a diameter as large as that of a subway tunnel and a length of over twenty kilometers. Elementary particles, "whipped up" by superintensive magnetic fields, will be speeding through this ring in super-high vacuum chambers. Clashing with each other they will fission into hitherto unknown smaller particles of matter.

Already at this stage physicists believe that the atomic nucleus consists of almost 350 particles of different nature and properties, Glukhikh said. Only several such structural "bricks" of matter were discovered in cosmic rays while the others were obtained with the help of accelerators. And this is no limit, theoreticians say. They predict that it will be possible to fission the atomic atom into still smaller components and thus penetrate deeper into the mysteries of matter.

Soviet science and technology, the scientist said, have gained considerable experience in building experimental installations of this kind. Suffice it to recall the Serpukhov accelerator of 76 billion electron volts in which a whole series of brilliant research efforts were carried out by Soviet physicists and their foreign colleagues under international scientific cooperation programmes.

Until now the growth of the capacity of accelerators was limited by enormous power expenditure needed for feeding magnetic windings and the limits to magnetic saturation of iron. This can be avoided by the use of super-conductive magnetic systems when windings, put in a medium of liquid helium with a temperature of minus 270 degrees, practically consume no electricity.

Under the project, Vasily Glukhikh said, two stages of the complex are to be built. Each of these lines will not only be used as an independent installation but -- what is especially attractive to physicists -- will help produce and watch a collision of two counter-beams of elementary particles with energies of up to 6-10 trillion electron volts.

Each stage of the complex consists of 2,500 magnets, which are to be installed 90 meters apart, with an accuracy of one-tenth of a millimeter. The synchronism of their action is measured by microseconds. The degree of vacuum in the working chambers is measured by a decimal fraction with nine zeros. It will take 150,000 kilometers of niobium-titanium wire to make the winding of the super-conductive magnets. The installation will be controlled by an electronic computer.